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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Soviet Moves With 'Disarm!'

Philippines Are Not Ready

Mr. Ford Tells of 2 New Ones

Roumania Queries King Carol

Haiti Announces a Surplus

Java Cuts Down Sugar Making

SOVIET Russian Delegate Litvinoff moves the Disarmament Conference by his simple and stirring plea. If you really want to disarm, then disarm. Wait not on elaborate calculations, subtle dialectics or clever evasions. He convinces of the Soviet's actual earnestness and clarifies the pathway. Both Soviet Russia and Belgium commit themselves to specific outlawing of such weapons as submarines, bombers, gases, and dreadnoughts. Much talk has been indulged in about "security." As agreement on major considerations grows more definite the nations begin to see something of the very first importance in the light of a possibility—their possibility of achieving security, not against each other, but against war.

* * *

¶ Congress feels Philippine independence will have to wait. Members of an independence mission argue eloquently, but Secretary of War Hurley, who recently made a study of the Islands and who appears to speak for the Administration, declares flatly that granting of freedom at this time would violate America's pledge to sects that require protection, would result in economic chaos and ultimate domination of the Islands by a foreign power. He maintains forcefully not only that the people are not ready for the move, but that the intelligent majority, although cowed, do not want it. The Filipinos will have to work on in patience, but their cause lives and matures. A nation that glorifies Washington doesn't stifle the quality that made him and it glorious.

* * *

¶ Mr. Henry Ford rocks the auto-makers' and auto-riders' world. He announces a new four and a new eight. They go into production very soon, will be exhibited in March. The new lower-hung, heavier chassis will accommodate either of the new engines. There will be a longer wheel base. The high tension in trade circles is relieved by the official announcement. But in promising new cars the auto magnate promises no change from the old condition. Ahead of him or behind him the driver of the new Ford will still be pretty certain to discover—another Ford.

* * *

¶ Roumania finds that King Carol took on a busy job when he promised the peasant farmers he would deliver them from their debts. Royal decree extends the agricultural moratorium to March 15, while all classes are absorbed in discussing the King's proposal of reducing the debts and extending them over a long period, with the Government as guarantor. Landed nobles force an amendment securing their property taken under mortgage. Political parties clash and the Liberals, representing the conservative and banking elements, threaten to overthrow the Government, until the King in an audience mollifies the leaders. The Liberals had feared His Highness was about to demote two of the tallest state dignitaries—Capital and Credit.

* * *

¶ Holland extends the time on the $80,000,000 of short-term credits due from Germany. By this renewal the Dutch bankers do their part to make the standstill agreement effective for another year. But a standstill agreement isn't as serene as it sounds. The borrower feels interest growing larger while principal stands stationary, but often the lender feels interest growing weaker in the fear that principal has gone glimmering.

* * *

¶ Haiti announces that under American financial administration it has a surplus of $3,292,568 in its treasury. Haiti was never on such a solid financial basis, and its position is unique among Latin-American countries in the post-war period. It has no floating debt. The cheerful little republic may even add to its luster by avoiding the general hard times practice of nations—trying to float a loan.

* * *

¶ Java sees the Dutch sugar producers decide to restrict the 1933 crop to one-half normal production of 2,900,000 tons. This means 59 of the 107 sugar mills will remain closed. What the world needs most is more sweetness, but this time the willing sugar men just can't supply the proper saccharine substance.

* * *

¶ Palestine now talks of a London Round Table. The plan sees the tension prevailing between Jews and Arabs since 1929 settled by dividing Palestine into two autonomous provinces The prime mover is said to be Abbas Milmi, former Khedive of Egypt, and British authorities are quoted as not unfavorable. Extremists on both sides agree on a protest that disturbs the proceedings. They fail entirely to recognize that the purpose is to keep extremists from disagreeing in a way that disturbs the world.

Cruise of Prisoners Depends on Behavior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

THOUGH Señora Victoria Kent, Director-General of Prisons, has found it feasible to close a large number of penal establishments once used for ordinary offenders, the recent outbreak in Catalonia has obliged the Barcelona authorities to deal with political prisoners in an original manner.

Two hundred insurgents have been accommodated in the liner Manuel Calvo which is to start on a cruise with its human freight. The civil Governor of Barcelona has given out that the duration of the trip will depend on the behavior of the prisoners.

School Funds Control Change Is Protested

Educators Declare Bill Would Mean Political Domination

Domination of the State's educational system by politics underlies the move to place school expenditures under the control of municipal executives, in the opinion of Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, and Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools in Boston. Both today expressed their opposition to legislation being pressed by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts.

Both officials said they could conceive of nothing worse that could happen to the State's educational system than to place it under the sway of politics. The present system, which gives freedom and initiative in educational matters to those whose duty it is to know the educational needs of the State, cannot be improved upon in theory, they declared.

To correct some of the impressions which the mayors left with the Legislative Committee on Municipal Affairs at a hearing yesterday, particularly in reference to the alleged extravagance of school committees, Dr. Smith declared today that school committees from more than 200 municipalities have reported to his department that every effort is being made to curtail expenditures for education so far as is practical They have reorganized their departments to effect savings in keeping with the present economic situation, he added.

The mayors affirm that heavy savings can be effected by giving city governments control over education. In reply to this argument, the commissioner pointed out that the percentage of increases in appropriations for education have been no greater and, in some instances, have been much less than the average increase in departmental expenses which are already controlled by municipal governments.

For the last two years, it was declared, pressure has been brought in the legislature to immerse education in politics and thus take the control of educational progress out of the hands of the men and women who have made the study of education their life work. Last year, this legislation was advanced far enough by legislative committees to arouse educators to band themselves against a system which they declare would result in lowering the state's high standards of education.

Contrary to the impressions that mayors gave at the legislative hearings, that municipal governments exercised no adequate check on school expenditures, Dr. Smith made it clear that under the present system, finance commissions and the mayors have the right to approve or veto school budgets. Under the law, the school departments cannot go outside the budget appropriations without the consent of the city governments.

CHICAGO RELIEF SEEKS $18,750,000 LOAN ON TAXES

State Tax Anticipation Warrants Offered—Gas Levy to Pay

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Launching something like an old-fashioned Liberty Loan drive, Chicago relief workers are out to sell $18,750,000 worth of state tax anticipation warrants for unemployment relief within the next week. The campaign had an auspicious start yesterday with initial subscriptions totaling $2,750,000.

Sale of the warrants was authorized last week by the special session of the Illinois State Legislature, after it became apparent that volunteer funds both in Chicago and down state would not go around. If the public gives its approval at the next election, the warrants will be converted into state bonds, to be paid off from the county's share of the state gasoline tax. If not, the relief bill will have to be paid through an increase in the general state tax, although it is considered unlikely that this will happen.

The subscription campaign got under way at two luncheons, one at the Chicago Club, under the auspices of the Joint Emergency Relief Fund of Cook County, and the other at the Union League Club under the auspices of the Bondmen's Club. Speakers at both meetings pointed out that this campaign differed completely from the recent drive for $10,000,000 in voluntary contributions, in that each present subscription was a 6 per cent investment backed by the State of Illinois.

Mayor Anton J. Cermak started off the drive by subscribing to $5000 worth of warrants. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York was announced as subscribing to $1,000,000 worth; the International Harvester Company to $300,000, and Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons, to $250,000. Mr. Edward L. Ryerson Jr., an official of this company, is president of the Joint Emergency Relief Fund of Cook County and a member of the new State Relief Commission named to administer the new fund.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11—The municipality and the rank and file of citizens of St. Louis are joining hands to provide emergency relief for the needy. The week of Feb. 21 has been set aside for a campaign to raise $600,000 by popular subscription to match the $600,000 in city funds which the board of aldermen has authorized, $100,000 being made available for immediate distribution.

New Ford Eights And Fours to Be Out Next Month

DETROIT, Feb. 11 (AP)—Mr. Henry Ford today confirmed rumors that he is planning to bring out an improved four and a new V-type eight-cylinder car in the near future. He also said the chassis of the new models will be so constructed as to permit installation of either four or eight-cylinder engines.

Mr. Ford said that the new car will be of longer wheel base, lower hung chassis and heavier. He added that production will start some time this month, the first public showing to be early in March.

The announcement has relieved the air of uncertainty that has existed in trade circles. Many leading automobile executives have held that there could be no definite upturn in the automobile industry until Ford's plans were disclosed.

Now that they have been disclosed, motorcar executives look for the beginning shortly of active competition, with resulting later betterment in many allied lines. Mr. Ford gave no indication of what changes, if any, will be made in the price range, but said his effort is directed at producing "what these new times require."

Coconut Shells and Onionskin Paper Figure in Radio Art of Fooling the Ear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 11—Boys and girls of Akron University who sit around the radio at night and hear the sound of horses' hoofs, the howling of storms, the crackling of fire and a dozen other noises are not fooled any more.

They know that the rhythmic pounding of coconut shells on a rubber mat is probably making the hoof beats. And that the crackling fire is doubtless only the crumpling of a bit of onionskin paper.

In fact they are getting to be very wise in the ways of radio backstage business. They are members of Prof. Donald Hayworth's new "Make Believe of Radio Class," and besides learning all of the mysteries of sound, they are being trained in radio speaking and radio play writing.

"It is one of the few courses of its kind being taught in the country," Professor Hayworth said.

The students gather at WADC, Akron's radiocasting station located at Tallmadge, Ohio, at frequent intervals for their lessons.

A host of strange-looking contraptions await them in the studio. With these contraptions they have discovered that they can make noises like other noises, and that fooling Mr. and Mrs. Radio Fan is an easy matter.

At home their "folks" edge close to the radio and carefully tune in. They hear the sound of horses' hoofs, the howling storm, the slamming of a door.

Then the hero pleads his love and the heroine replies. It is all very real to these radio listeners. Could they peep behind the scenes they would see their son Charlie standing coatless and serious before the "mike," reading from a typewritten manuscript. Near by they would see Charlie's friend, Mary, also seriously scanning a manuscript.

Although Charlie's voice appears to be choked with emotion, there is no love light in his eyes. He does not even glance at Mary nor she at him. Both are very intent on the job at hand. Meanwhile Professor Hayworth dashes quickly and quietly from one end of the studio to the other. One minute he is a "husky villain," growling his threats over the "mike," and the next he is in a far corner of the room playing the part of a mild-mannered butler.

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Trapped Civilians to Escape In 4-Hour Truce at Shanghai

British Initiate Halt in Fighting to Aid Thousands of Refugees—Japanese Says Fatal Bombing in Foreign Quarter Was Unintentional

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 11—Another day of inactivity, principally due to the celebration of the Japanese holiday, characterized the situation today, but tomorrow is likely to be a complete day of peace, owing to Sino-Japanese arrangements, through British initiative, to declare a truce to permit thousands of refugees trapped in Chinese territory at Chapei to enter the International Settlement.

Maj. Hayley Bell, an officer attached to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and a Jesuit missionary, interviewed Admiral Nomura aboard his flagship, the Idzuma, requesting a truce to permit evacuation of women and children. Admiral Nomura agreed and the negotiations were continued through the British Consul General, Mr. J. F. Brenan.

At 4 p. m. today the Chinese agreed, whereupon tomorrow motorbuses and motortrucks will assemble at the North Szechuen Road at the corner of Jukong Road, accompanied by Japanese attachés, and proceed to Chapei during the truce period, extending from 8 a. m. till noon, to remove all women and children. If the task is not completed by noon, further negotiations will be made to continue the truce to enable completion of the evacuation. But the numbers likely to be affected are unknown, as Chapei had been believed to be virtually evacuated.

The truce enables the completion of a sad situation, as it is possible that Chinese are sheltering in the ruins, trapped between two fires, without food or water.

An unfortunate incident was quickly acted upon this morning, when a Japanese airplane dropped two bombs, one explosive, the other incendiary, on the Wignon cotton mill, which is Chinese owned, on the Markham road in the International Settlement near Soochow Creek, inside the American sector.

Two men and three women were killed and 16 men and women injured in the mill, where Lieut. J. S. Cook and 16 American marines were quartered. The bombs hit the reeling

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

PLEA TO PLACE NATION ABOVE PARTY CHEERED

House Applauds Crisp in Call for Unity in Balancing Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The House of Representatives rose to its feet as one man today and rendered the most stirring tribute of the session to an appeal to place country before self and party and courageously vote the taxes necessary to balance the budget.

Declaring that federal credit is now the cornerstone not only of the American financial structure, but of the whole world, Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, announced he was ready to sacrifice his political career if necessary to preserve the nation's credit intact.

"I have burned my bridges behind me," he declared. "I am receiving every day as many letters and as many telegrams protesting against new taxes as any of you. But whatever the political consequences I am going to vote whatever taxes may be necessary to balance the budget.

"In the long run it doesn't matter whether I remain in Congress, but it does matter that the credit of the Government be preserved."

$1,241,000,000 Needed

Mr. Crisp came straight to the floor of the House from a session of the committee now faced with raising $1,241,000,000 if the budget is to be balanced during the coming fiscal year.

The committee, he told the House, is confronted with the most difficult problem any House committee ever has had to deal with. In war time there were immense excess profits which could be tapped, but now there was no such surplus wealth.

The money cannot be raised by "soaking the rich," he affirmed, but it must come either from a general manufactures tax, or from a sales tax on commodities. The House must be prepared to face one or the other of these two measures.

And he called on them to face it with a realization of the immense significance of the problem and a resolve to lay aside party and partisanship and for the sake of the country.

Indebtedness Increases

Mr. Crisp pointed out that $903,000,000 had been added to the bonded indebtedness of the nation at the end of the fiscal year 1931, and that $2,100,000,000 will be added at the end of the current fiscal year. This cannot go on, he said, without undermining the value of government bonds The process of borrowing must be stopped to maintain the Government's credit.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns, (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, rose to his feet to assure Mr. Crisp his committee would do everything in its power to assist by cutting expenditures to the bone. He said the supply bills already reported out had been trimmed from 5 to 10 per cent and some of those still to come out would be cut down as much as 15 per cent.

Mr. Crisp thanked his colleague for their support and turning to the House said, "Let me assure you gentlemen, and beg you to realize, that every penny you vote for any purpose must be raised by taxes."

As he concluded with a final ringing appeal to place the good of the nation above self-interest the House rose and cheered. Republicans and Democrats alike were as though electrified by the plea. And all alike paid tribute to the resolution, not only of Mr. Crisp, but of the entire committee, to go through with their task at any price.

SPANISH NAMES GIVEN SHOES

MEXICO CITY—Spanish names will be the fashion hereafter among Mexican shoe manufacturers. All of the manufacturers of the republic, through their respective district organizations, have signified their accord to a proposal drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce of Monterrey requiring Spanish language brands on footwear made in Mexico.

SUGAR OUTPUT IN JAVA LIMITED BY DUTCH MILLS

American Group Disputes Federal Contention of Forming Monopoly

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11—Dutch sugar producers in Java have decided to restrict production in 1933 by more than 50 per cent to about 1,400,000 tons, normal production being 2,900,000 and the estimated production for 1932 about 2,400,000 tons.

Next year 59 sugar mills in Java will remain closed, while the remaining 107 mills will cultivate an area of only 250,000 acres as in 1932, compared with 412,000 in 1931 and 500,000 in 1930.

A majority of the Dutch bankers who hold about $80,000,000 of 7 per cent foreign short-term credits to Germany have now signed an agreement for 1932 regarding renewal of foreign bank credits to the Reich, thus doing their share in making the standstill effective another year.

Purposes of Institute Explained by Counsel

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Counsel for the Sugar Institute, Inc., which the Government is seeking to have dissolved as a monopoly, today told Federal Judge Julian W. Mack that the sugar refiners actually had performed a public service in organizing the institute.

One effect of the institute's work, Mr. John C. Higgins, counsel for the institute, said in continuing his opening statement for the defense, has been the bringing about of practical competition such as was designed or desired by those who drafted the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, through the elimination of unfair tactics and abuses.

Mill Owners in Cuba Defer Action on Output

HAVANA, Feb. 11 (AP) — Cuban sugar mill owners after five hours' debate indorsed yesterday all actions of the National Sugar Institute except its recommendation to President Machado that the 1932 crop be limited to 3,061,000 tons under the Chadbourne Plan.

An alternate figure of 2,300,000 tons has been recommended by the export commission, whose action has been questioned in many sugar circles, and other signatory countries have expressed the opinion that the crop ought not to exceed 2,369,000 tons.

SPAIN IS UPHELD ON DEPORTATIONS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 11—The Left Wing Republican Alliance's first attack on the Government, demanding suspension of the deportation of those engaged in the recent revolutionary outbreak in Catalonia, was rejected by the Cortes by 159 votes to 14. The Premier took the view that the demand was an attempt to undermine the Goverment's authority in dealing with disorder, and declared that the Government would resign if a vote of censure was passed.

As a result of the vote, the 100 leaders concerned in the recent communistic revolts will go to Spanish New Guinea as arranged.

Maj. Ramon Franco, flying ace and stormy petrel of Spanish politics, and his chief lieutenant, Señor Balbontin, leaders of the Left Wing in the Cortes, initiated the debate on the ground that the deportees had not received proper trial. Señor Balbontin asked that orders at once be sent to ship captains to return to port so the deportees could be brought up for individual trial without delay. Force was added to this demand by wide publicity given here when one prisoner had been found innocent and put ashore only an hour before the ship's departure.

BILLS TO FREE BILLION IN GOLD PUSHED AHEAD

Will Make Available Sum Now Frozen in Federal Reserve System

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The final draft of the Hoover bill to broaden the base of rediscount to the Federal Reserve System on a one-year emergency basis was being completed for introduction into both houses of Congress today.

The bill is designed to check deflation of bank credit, and to release almost immediately approximately $1,000,000,000 of temporarily sterile gold, thereby strengthening the banking structure, relieving credit stringency and restoring national confidence.

The bill will put into effect some of the most far-reaching changes, though only on a temporary basis, since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, recently appointed Secretary of the Treasury, stressed today that the bill is "for the inflation of credit" and as emphatically denied that it was designed primarily to increase the amount of currency in circulation.

"It is to place certain paper, not now eligible for rediscount purposes at Reserve Banks, in the same category as that paper which a bank may now use for discount."

Bills Being Prepared

Senator Carter Glass (D.), from Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury, was busy in his office today preparing a bill that would conform to the nonpartisan agreement reached in a series of White House conferences yesterday. An identic bill will be introduced in the House of Representatives by Henry B. Steagall (D.), of Alabama. The completely nonpolitical character of the proposal is indicated by the fact that two Democrats are sponsoring the measure.

The bill has two fundamental purposes, according to explanations made today by Mr. Mills and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury.

1—To liberalize restrictions which have previously handicapped Reserve banks from getting credit with the Reserve System, when they were temporarily embarrassed by frozen assets.

2—To broaden the whole base of eligible paper acceptable for the Reserve System.

The new proposal, according to sponsors will greatly increase the discretionary authority of the Fed-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Market Shoots Up On News of Credit Aid; Shorts Caught

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The strongest rally of the year appeared in the stock market today as shorts scurried to cover on news of the proposed stimulation of credit through liberalization of Federal Reserve eligibility. Prices ran up $1 to $12 in the early dealings. Many pivotal shares rose $2 to $3.

Auburn Automobile soared to $106, where it was $12 above the previous close. United States Steel common crossed $43 for a gain of about $5, and American Telephone rallied more than $4, selling above $115. American Can, Santa Fe Railroad, New York Central, Westinghouse and Allied Chemical were up $3 or more.

Trading was active at the opening and volume increased as the covering movement gained momentum. Shorts, who had been slowly building up their position during the long, slow decline from the January highs, appeared tightly trapped and had to buy their way out of their predicament at considerable expense to recent profits.

The rally resembled the violent upturns which have followed other outstanding steps in the national program to relieve the economic condition.

Soviet Kulak Class Remains Unsubdued

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 11

DESCRIBING the kulaks, well-to-do peasants, as still the chief danger to Soviet Russia, the Communist organ Pravda today cited figures showing that the Government had not yet subdued this class.

The paper said, presaging a new pressure against the kulaks, that only 94 per cent of the grain collection program was achieved in 1931. The kulaks fulfilled only 50.2 per cent of their allotment, while the individual peasants turned in 84.7 per cent and the Socialist farms 97 per cent of their quotas.

Way to Disarm Is to Disarm, Litvinoff Says

Interest Rises Crescendo as Nations Expound Views at Geneva

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 11—Interest in the Disarmament Conference grows crescendo. If one felt that Sir John Simon for Great Britain had made more notable contribution to the debate, one could hardly deny that M. André Tardieu's defense of his French proposals was more dramatic.

Then we were on the tiptoe of expectation as to what Mr. Hugh S. Gibson would say for the United States, and when we decided that his nine points were sound, Dr. Heinrich Bruening held our attention with his sober but none the less significant statement of the German case. Signor Dino Grandi came for Italy and everybody voted that his clean-cut speech was the best pronounced to date.

It seemed that interest could hardly soar higher. But this morning, when Mr. Maxim Litvinoff presented the Russian viewpoint, there was only one opinion—namely, that whatever one thinks of the Russian system, whatever one thinks of Russia's sincerity, his simple thesis that there is only one way of disarming, and that is, without elaborate calculations, subtle dialectics, clever evasions and logical distinctions, to renounce possession of war weapons, is irrefutable.

If you want to disarm then disarm. If you don't want to disarm then continue futile discussions. That was the gist of Mr. Litvinoff's address and he put it in a manner that convinced even members of delegations that are strictly bound by their national sentiments and interests.

But if there is only one solution of the problem of peace organization, that of general and total disarmament, Mr. Litvinoff reminded the conference that the Soviet delegation made more partial proposals some years ago which are now apparently accepted and advocated by the Italian delegation.

If total disarmament is at present impossible at least let us scrap aggressive types of armaments such as heavy artillery, tanks, ships of more than 10,000 tons, aircraft carriers, bombing planes and chemicals.

It is to be noted that there is already forming in the conference a concrete body of opinion against maintenance of peculiarly aggressive arms including submarines, and it might be well in reviewing the results of these preliminary meetings to lay stress and concentrate upon the widespread desire to draw a distinction between legitimate defensive weapons and illegitimate offensive weapons.

There may be disputes as to which category certain weapons belong, and one nation, for example, defends submarines while others attack them. But that armaments can be divided into two classes is apparently admitted on all hands.

Definite Turn to Law and Order Indicated in Reports From India

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India, Feb. 11—Marked success has characterized the Government of India's campaign against subversive activities in this country. Reports from all the provinces received today show the disobedience movement is being definitely stamped out.

It is the declared intention of the Government to eradicate completely the policy of the All-India National Congress of utilizing civil disobedience as a means of bringing administration to a standstill.

This does not mean that the Government is seeking to destroy the Congress as a political unit. It does mean that the Government purposes complete elimination of those activities which are calculated to undermine law and order.

Ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy to counteract subversive activities have been specifically framed against those who have announced their determination to establish a parallel government and render nugatory the normal administrative work of the existing régime.

The challenge thrown out by these antigovernment forces has been taken up by the authorities who are determined to maintain a strong attitude until the challenge is withdrawn.

At the same time the Government is showing its sympathy toward constitutional advances contemplated for India by immediate action on the matter of reforms. This is proved both in the work of the special committees now touring the country to obtain information for furthering political advance and in the reform scheme already outlined for the Northwest Frontier Province.

The comprehensiveness of these frontier reforms has astonished students of politics here by reason of the thoroughness and swiftness with which they have been brought into existence. They were proposed only in December when the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, closed the Round Table Conference at London.

This policy of promoting constitutional progress while opposing unconstitutional methods is obtaining widespread support. Not only are the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, the Government of India and the British Government working in unison, but the Viceroy is receiving fullest support in his policy from all the Indian members of his council and the great body of Indian opinion.

Throughout the country there have been definite indications that the Government is recovering the prestige which prolonged civil disobedience had tended to dissipate. Confidence in the British authorities' sincerity has been definitely restored and observers who were in the country last year when the Congress campaign was in full swing see the position today improved almost beyond recognition.

RUSSIA ASKS BAN ON ALL ARMAMENTS

Conference Opinion Backs Abandonment of Most Aggressive Weapons

BELGIAN SPOKESMAN SUPPORTS POLICY

Moscow's Pleader Criticizes French Armed League as Futile in Security

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 11—Soviet Russia's oft-repeated plea for total disarmament was strikingly presented at the world conference here today by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

The News

In the fourth day of general debate, the Soviet spokesman, like most of his predecessors, also committed his Government to the proscription of some or all of the most aggressive arms of warfare, such as submarines, bombers, gases, dreadnoughts, etc.

Its Setting

With M. Paul Hymans of Belgium, who also spoke today, adding a similar declaration, the likelihood of the present conference achieving some such limitation of warfare appears to be the leading result of the debate so far.

Its Significance

With forceful phrases and popular logic now familiar to his Geneva audiences, Mr. Litvinoff built up the case for total disarmament. He first dwelt with "I told you so" emphasis upon the conflict in the Far East, maintaining that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics had forecast this outbreak and that Moscow's original proposals for total disarmament would have averted this danger.

Security Against War

Mr. Litvinoff stressed the possibility of the Oriental hostilities becoming a new world war, eclipsing the sinister fame of the late conflict. He ridiculed international organizations and pacts which did not prevent the Manchurian clash, and declared public opinion more impotent still against the Oriental war "even though war has not been as yet registered with a notary public."

The Soviet Union summed up its program as "security against war," not meaning by security the utmost possibility of victory to a state subjected to attack. War itself, proclaimed Mr. Litvinoff, must be made impossible by removing armaments rather than multiplying them as the French propose.

The Russian was the first speaker to arraign the French plan of an armed League of Nations, claiming not only that it does not reduce arms but fails even to offer security against war. A state with aggressive intentions would merely have to reckon with 100,000 or so troops in an international army. And a state with the possibility of mobilizing millions would not hesitate to hurl itself against a weak opponent even if supported by an international force.

Just Another Alliance

The French merely propose another alliance, said Mr. Litvinoff, and "Haven't we had experience enough of allies and allied armies?" The Russian similarly scoffed at the possibility of determining the aggressor. Referring to the Sino-Japanese affair he said the unsophisticated man in the street has little difficulty in defining the aggressor and undoubtedly his answer is right. But international organizations and governments are not so ready to reply.

Should an international army bombard both sides to be certain of hitting the aggressor? He contended an international army would be exploited in the interests of some state which won a leading position in international organization through separate alliances, ententes and agreements. Finally for Russia a world army in the hands of capitalist states would appear threatening.

Mr. Litvinoff's defense of his total disarmament program was as clear cut as ever. Violations of treaty are easier to discover when no armaments are allowed than when a nation merely increases its permitted quota. But harboring no illusions that his project will be adopted, Mr. Litvinoff declared his willingness to discuss any proposals which genuinely reduce arms.

Denies Intent of Revolution

Moreover Mr. Litvinoff anticipated arguments always given to refute Soviet proposals—that Russia conceals arms and with a world disarmed could proceed to a social world revolution. He declared flatly:

"The sole aim of the Soviet Government is the upbuilding of Socialism on the territory of the Soviet Union. In face of successful accomplishment of the first Five-Year Plan, of colossal achievements in every sphere of economic life it seems that what has been obvious from the beginning must now be as clear as daylight to all and sundry—namely that the Soviet Union requires neither increase of territory nor interference in affairs of other nations to achieve its aim and could therefore do without army, navy, military aviation and all other forms of armed forces."

NEW ATLANTIC HIGHWAY LINK NEARLY READY

Bridge Over Sheepscot at Wiscasset, Me., Soon to Be Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine., Feb. 11—Reforging of another strong link in the Atlantic Highway will be completed within a few weeks with the official opening here of a new bridge across the Sheepscot River in the harbor which historians say was bridged with ships in the days before the Embargo and the War of 1812.

According to popular tradition, a person once could walk from Wiscasset to Davis Island in Edgecomb on the decks of moored ships, but in time a wooden bridge, 3333 feet in length, the longest in Maine, became necessary for the Rockland mail coach which vied with coastal packets in the days before the railroad had pushed that far eastward. Ice and strong spring tides have buffeted this Atlantic coastal highway link; once the bridge was swept away, but soon rebuilt.

The new bridge is constructed on piles, but the framework is of steel. Asphalt "planking" laid lengthwise, will afford smooth wheeling even under the strain of the heavy summer travel which this halfway point between Boston and Bar Harbor experiences in the tourist season. The familiar rumble of crosswise planks, 3333 feet of them, will no longer record the tide of travel to Wiscasset town folks.

Already the new bridge is open for about one-third of its length, affording a striking contrast to the ancient structure which it parallels. The roadway will be 22 feet wide, an increase as compared with the bridge which it supplants. On the south side is a steel-plated sidewalk five feet wide. Well in toward the Wiscasset shore will be a draw for the little shipping that passes here.

More than 1000 piles, 90 to 100 feet long, have been driven 55 feet into the mud as a foundation for the steel girders. Piles dipped in creosote and treated with steam and chemicals under intense pressure have been driven to insure preservation. For this type of bridge, Kerr & Houston of Portland, the builders, believe there is none better.

It is regarded as a notable adjunct to transportation facilities in the town which boasts the smallest railroad and the longest bridge in Maine. The man most responsible for its apparent stanchness and serviceability is Mr. Max Wilder, bridge engineer of the Maine State Highway Department, who is a cousin of Mr. Thornton Wilder, author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey."

Trapped Civilians Aided in Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

room. There would have been greater casualties, had not the bombs fallen during the mealtime when the room was partially filled.

The American Consul-General, Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, immediately commenced investigations, but the Japanese commander, Admiral Nomura, promptly called on Admiral Taylor aboard the Houston, expressing his apologies, explaining that a Japanese airman, who had been bombing Chinese lines on the other side of the creek, swooped over the mill, where the bombs dropped owing to a defective lock on the bomb rack. Therefore the bombing had been accidental and had only been accounted for when the machine reached the airdrome.

Admiral Nomura immediately dispatched a hospital party to attend to the wounded and promised compensation to the families of the victims. An American protest was lodged with the Japanese Consul-General.

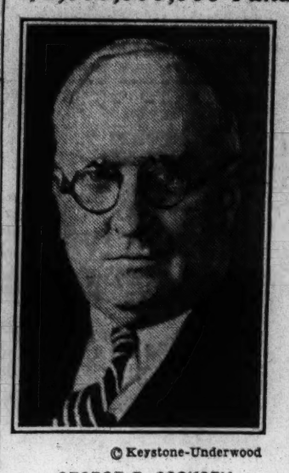
Diplomacy and High Cost Believed to Have Slowed Up Japanese at Shanghai

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 10—Increasing indications that Japan may follow a policy of greater restraint around Shanghai than the powers first believed; partly as a result of the vigorous diplomatic efforts at Tokyo, Shanghai, Washington, London and Geneva, and partly because the influence of the elder conservative leaders is being felt and because the capitalists are becoming concerned at the possibility of enormous military expenses.

Members of the supreme councils of war and the navy met informally today and discussed the general situation, including the powers' representations. The Privy Council also met at the palace and transmitted the usual message of greetings to the Emperor, after which it considered the situation, including the request for 34,000,000 yen for military expenses around Shanghai. The council delayed its approval, but the

He Will Help Spend $2,000,000,000 Fund



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GEORGE R. COOKSEY

As secretary of the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation he will be close to affairs as assistant to Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, its president.

—press generally believes it will eventually be granted, with the condition that it must cover a longer period than to end with the current fiscal year, March 31.

In connection with the diplomatic efforts, the spokesman revealed that Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, told Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador at London, that the British representatives would continue using their utmost efforts to arrange a peaceful solution. The spokesman added his personal opinion that no solution would be possible until the Japanese drive the Cantonese forces, now menacing Shanghai, back at least 20 miles—that is, beyond cannon range—after which Sino-Japanese negotiations can be held between representatives on the spot, with the powers' representatives in China participating.

The general impression here is that the tension between the powers and Japan has been greatly relaxed. The powers are now inclined to accept Japan's statements that it intends to make no permanent changes in the Yangtse valley. While the diplomats still believe that "anything is possible," they consider that the situation has considerably improved in its immediate aspects and the perturbation of Anglo-American residents has decreased.

The assassination of Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, former Finance Minister, will probable mean a considerable blow to the chances of the Minseito in the coming election, since he was virtually campaign manager and an outstanding candidate for the party's leadership, succeeding Baron Wakatsuki.

In connection with the political situation, some Japanese are speculating whether Governor-General Ugaki of Korea, long a leading independent politician, will join the Minseito. It is thought possible in view of the party's lack of candidates for leadership, partly because Baron Shidehara has been indisposed. This may mean that Governor Ugaki might eventually be Premier. In view of the possibility of a Fascist movement, to which Governor Ugaki is likely to be favorable, speculation opens interesting possibilities.

Tokyo Plan to Send New Mission to Big Powers Is Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Japan's reported plan to dispatch envoys to the United States, Great Britain and France to explain and clarify the Japanese situation on the Manchurian question was not confirmed at the Department of State here yesterday.

But such a move is considered here by competent authorities as a possible gesture to defend Japan's military operations, and perhaps pave a way to peace. Otherwise, the apparent calm in the Far East is described as in the nature of a "lull before a storm."

It is held that further truce proposals by Japan are unlikely, since the Chinese no longer consider themselves to be in an inferior position, and because the morale of the Chinese Army has improved during the last few days. The last Japanese proposal that the Chinese troops withdraw 20 miles behind their present lines, and that the Japanese withdraw into the sector assigned to them by international agreements, is not thought acceptable to the Chinese and apparently has not found favor with either the United States or the British Governments.

Yesterday a report persisted here that a Japanese troop transport had grounded off Woosung Creek and drifted down the Whangpoo River and had been captured by the Chinese, along with several hundred Japanese troops. While the report is said to have been denied by the spokesman for General Shimoto, in command of operations at Japanese Army headquarters, two steamships were seen from a distance which had been apparently beached close in toward Woosung Creek.

The Japanese spokesman explained that they were supply ships. Observers are said to have been unable to venture farther to ascertain whether or not they were in the possession of Chinese or Japanese. Meanwhile, Chinese artillery found the range of the Japanese headquarters and dropped a few shells in the vicinity of the railway shops.

While the Japanese are known to have directed another determined attack against the battered fortress and smoldering village at Woosung, the United States Marines, guarding a line on a 10-mile front around the International Settlement, took up the heaviest burden of the defense of the Settlement. The marines' line extended from the Settlement's extreme western areas, along Soochow Creek, the northern boundary, until it met the soldiers of the 31st United States Infantry 10 miles to the east.

Parts of this front line faced directly on Chapel, which is a daily scene of shelling, bombing and heavy machine-gun fire. The Chinese troops faced the marines across Soochow Creek and the marines were kept continuously alert as the Chinese erected barricades. Relations between the two forces, however, are reported to be as "friendly as possible under the circumstances."

Ontario Proposes Credit Moratorium For Mortgagors

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11 (AP)—Important legislation was forecast by the Ontario Government in the speech from the throne read at opening of the Ontario Legislature yesterday. Among other things, the Government proposes to:

1. Provide a modified moratorium for mortgagors.
2. Amend the Old-Age Pensions Act.
3. Amalgamate the Ontario railway and municipal board with the board of municipal affairs.

The modified moratorium would provide a one year rest on principal payments under mortgages, in order to relieve both city and rural property holders of the danger of foreclosure through inability to pay the principal. Payment of interest will not be affected by the legislation.

The endowment to the Old-Age Pensions Act would provide a new scheme for the payment of pensions. The Federal Government is to assume 75 per cent of the cost, thus relieving municipalities and the province of a large proportion of existing pensions costs.

FARM BUREAU SEEKS STABILIZED DOLLAR

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Declaring that an unstable dollar cannot be called an honest dollar, the American Farm Bureau Federation in a new booklet called "Honest Money" urges farmers to get behind the movement for making the dollar as stable as the bushel.

Outlining the official position of the federation on the money question as voted at its last annual meeting, the booklet is intended "to present to members and others a clear, simple explanation of the money question and the effect of monetary policies on agriculture, business and labor," Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation, said.

MILK PRICE RISE VOTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11 (AP)—Directors of Rhode Island Independent Milk Dealers' Association voted yesterday to raise the base price paid their producers one cent a quart if the leading companies will grant the same increase to the farmers who supply them.

Early Advocate of Paris Pact Cites Ways to Strengthen It

Chicago Man, Citing Manchuria, Offers That Under Kellogg Treaty Conquest by Arms Can Be Held Null and Void

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—If Japan has broken the Pact of Paris outlawing war by its operations in Manchuria, then its occupation of Manchuria is unlawful, it is declared here by Mr. Salmon O. Levinson. He offers, for the consideration of the disarmament conference, a new provision of international law—that under the peace pact any conquest by arms be held null and void.

Mr. Levinson is credited with having initiated the world peace movement embodied in the Kellogg treaty by first formulating the doctrine of the outlawry of war.

The Far Eastern situation has disclosed the obvious need for some new international law relative to the peace pact, Mr. Levinson comments in an article in the Christian Century. First of these proposed additions he sets down as follows:

"All exactions, territorial acquisitions or rights obtained by occupation or seizure by war, or under the menace of war, or in the presence of armed force, are null and void under the Pact of Paris."

Puts Onus on Japan

Specifically on the Manchurian matter, Mr. Levinson sees no discouragement for the Kellogg treaty. As he sees it, a "great demonstration for the peace treaty has been made by a practically solid phalanx of the nations lodging a severe protest against the use of force" in Manchuria.

"Here is a strong protest which further binds together all the signatories of the pact, except Japan, in affirmative action for world peace," continued Mr. Levinson.

"Japan may clear her skirts of the charge in the future, but today she stands in the deep shadow of international public opinion. I would not prejudge Japan, strong as the temptation is, for I confess to have been an ardent admirer of the Japanese people as a whole and of many Japanese as individuals. But Japan must prove her defense against the charge of a prima facie violation of the Pact of Paris before an impartial tribunal."

Would Leave Disputes Open

A second piece of international law to aid in more effectively carrying out the peace pact is advanced by Mr. Levinson. It is this:

"In the event of a dispute or controvery between nations signatory to the Pact of Paris, which has not been settled by the ordinary processes of diplomacy or by mediation, arbitration or judicial procedure, each disputant nation will leave the matter in dispute in statu quo, and will not do any act or pursue any course violative of the spirit of said pact or prejudicial to or in conflict with the rights of any signatory of said pact."

A third new provision of international law he lays before the disarmament conference in the following:

"If 'escalator' or 'escape' clauses are deemed necessary by the disarmament conference to protect the nations against surprises or unfair or secret development of armaments, the right to resort to such clauses should first be passed upon by the World Court or the old Hague tribunal."

Washington Once In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11—This State will offer one achievement of permanency and value to the general observance of the Washington bicentenary, in the publication next month of a monograph by Judge Elwin L. Page, entitled "George Washington in New Hampshire."

Judge Page, recently elevated to the state judiciary by Gov. John G. Winant, is chairman of the commission in charge of the celebration in this State. The book is to include 108 pages of text and 15 pages of illustrations of many scenes connected with the President's visit to New Hampshire. The frontispiece will be the Gullage portrait of Washington, painted in Portsmouth.

Judge Page's story is developed around Washington's diary account of a five-day stay in New Hampshire, expanded by material taken from contemporary newspapers and other sources. The book will be published at moderate cost, with special price for public and school libraries.

BROOKLINE CHOOSES SCHOOL BOARD LIST

Dr. Thomas P. Kendrick led four other candidates last night in the nominations for three places on the Brookline School Board. Other members nominated were Mrs. Lotta B. Schick and Mr. Roger Griswold. It is estimated that 39 per cent of the 19,525 registered voters for the caucus cast their ballots yesterday.

Mr. David B. Church was nominated to the Board of Assessors, leading the field of six for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Charles H. Stearns. Mr. Walter J. Cuswick, seeking renomination to the Board of Selectmen, on which he has served for 21 years, received the highest vote of any candidate. Out of the total vote cast, 3576 were by women and 3689 by men.

Low Prices Mark Rare-Book Auction In New York Room

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Low prices which have characterized dispersal sales in the rare-book auction rooms here this season ruled again Tuesday when 287 items from the libraries of Mrs. Frederick A. DePeyster of New York City; Mr. James M. Kennedy of Garden City, L. I., and others fetched a total of $11,527 at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries.

The source book of Herman Melville's "Moby Dick" brought the top price of $1675, going to Mr. J. B. Courtney. This was Melville's first edition copy of the "Narrative of the Most Extraordinary and Distressing Shipwreck of the Whale-Ship Essex, of Nantucket; Which Was Attacked and Finally Destroyed by a Larage Spermaceti-Whale, in the Pacific Ocean, by Owen Chase of Nantucket, First Mate of Said Vessel," London, 1821.

Chase's narrative formed the basis of "Moby Dick," and Melville wrote that the reading of "this wondrous story upon the landless sea had a surprising effect upon me." At the front and back of the book are 18 pages in Melville's autograph in which he gives his critical estimate of the book and its veracity and makes preliminary manuscript notes.

Among the other rare books, autographs and manuscripts offered at the sale were the first edition of Robert Burton's "The Anatomy of Melancholy," Oxford, 1621, which sold for $260; Henry Fielding's "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling," London, 1749, which sold for $250; Charles Lamb's "Tales From Shakespear," London, 1807, which brought $255, and an undated autograph letter by Laurence Sterne, London, to an apothecary of York, which went for $255. Lamb's letter to Robert Southey of Oct. 18, 1798, offering copies of the emblems of Wither and Quarles that he had picked up, brough $240.

ROUMANIAN KING EXTENDS FARM DEBTS HOLIDAY

Party Agreement Sought on Conversion Law Plan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Feb. 11—The moratorium on agricultural debts, which is absorbing the attention of the nation, has been prolonged until March 15 by royal decree.

Meanwhile the King is bending all efforts to obtain a party agreement on the proposed conversion debt law which has undergone several changes. The last proposal promises to give an opportunity to large estate owners to secure their property, sold under a mortgage, thus aiding not only the peasant but also landed nobles.

The Liberal Party, representing the conservative and banking element, is alarmed over the possibility of destruction of capital and credit. Yesterday, through its official press, the party announced its intention of trying to overthrow the Government, but after Mr. Ion G. Duca had an audience with the King, the attitude changed. The King daily is hearing leaders seeking a nonpolitical agreement on the conversion law.

Meanwhile informed circles declare that as a result of the Soviet attitude on Bessarabia and the failure to find an acceptable formula, nonaggression treaty negotiations have been definitely suspended. The French, Polish and Soviet treaties therefore are inoperative.

NATIONAL TRANSIT PROFIT

National Transit Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net profit of $588,355 after depreciation, etc., compared with $609,400 in 1930.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston City Club: Entertainment by Mr. Harlan Tarbell, magician; organ program by Miss Edith Lang; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 13.

Boston Chapter, Order of De Molay: Banquet, in connection with anniversary celebration. Mr. Ernest A. Reed, Grand Master Councilor, chief speaker Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture in Field and Forest Club course, "Zion, Bryce Canyon, National Parks, Kaibib National Forests, and Cedar Breaks," by Mr. Randall L. Jones, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

International Institute, Y. W. C. A.: Card party and social activities, auspices Goethe Bund, benefit house budget, 190 Beacon Street, evening.

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association: Second in lecture course, "Book Designing," by Mr. David T. Pottinger, of Harvard, B. U. School of Education, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 7:30.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting, Sanders Theater, 8.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Boris Godounoff," 8.

Theaters

Tremont—"House of Connelly." 8:15.
Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Three Loves." Continuous from 1 to 4.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained Glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Feb. 13.

Harvard University: Fifth in Charles Eliot Norton Poetry Lectures on "The Spirit of Icelandic Literature"; "The World of Reality," by Prof. Sigurdur Nordal, University of Iceland, large lecture room, Fogg Art Museum, 4.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, address, "Changing the White Man's Attitude Towards the Negro," by Mr. Will Alexander, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Massachusetts Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club: Meeting for Lincoln Day Observance, the Rev. Lawrence L. Barber, speaker, on "Lincoln in New England," Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Third in current Amy Lowell Memorial Poetry series, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 4.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Press conference, 10; luncheon and speaking program, 12:45; Hotel Statler.

Boston Council of Social Agencies: Meeting, Publicity Group, showing of film used by S. P. C. C., "Days of Childhood," by Mr. Ernest Kavanaugh, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Abbot Academy Alumnæ Association and Boston Abbot Club: Luncheon meeting, entertainment and musical program, Hotel Westminster, 12:45.

Twentieth Century Club: First in four discussion talks on "Understanding the Chinese-Japanese Crisis"; Dr. G. Nye Steiger, Simmons College, on "What Has Actually Happened in Manchuria and Shanghai"; clubhouse, 3 Joy Street, 3:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Eleanor W. Motley. Through Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American paintings in oil. Through Feb. 20.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559—Boylston Street—Recent portraits by Leopold Seyffert. Through Feb. 13.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings and woodcuts of Italy and the Austrian Tyrol, by Katherine M. Gericke. Through Feb. 31.

Scherree Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlon. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

ARGENTINA DEPORTS 200

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 11 (By U. P.)—The Argentine transport ship Chaco sailed yesterday for European ports carrying 200 deportees being returned to their country of origin by the Government.

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WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight and Friday; moderate to fresh east to south winds, shifting to westerly Friday; minimum temperature tonight near 40.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and warmer tonight and Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and not so cold tonight; Friday rain.

Maine: Rain on coast tonight and snow, changing to rain in interior; warmer tonight; Friday rain and warmer.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds, shifting to strong southwest Friday; overcast weather with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	48	Montreal	20	20
Bismarck	12	32	Nantucket	42	42
Boston	31	38	New Orleans	68	82
Buffalo	52	54	New York	40	46
Calgary	2	2	Norfolk, Va.	58	64
Charleston	60	78	North Platte	32	62
Chicago	62	62	Philadelphia	44	48
Cincinnati	66	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	84
Denver	26	60	Pittsburgh	64	66
Eastport, Me.	32	32	Portland, Me.	26	26
Hatteras	62	66	Raleigh	54	64
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	62	82
7p.m. Feb. 10	72		St. Paul	36	42
Helena, Mont.	24	34	Salt Lake City	28	42
Huron, S. D.	30	40	San Francisco	44	56
Jacksonville	62	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	46
Kansas City	56	76	Seattle	38	44
Key West	76	82	Tampa	66	84
Los Angeles	52	58	Washington	44	56
Memphis	68	76	Wichita, Kan.	42	70
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	8	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 11.
B—Maximum Feb. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:31 p. m., Friday 2:52 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 8.9 feet.

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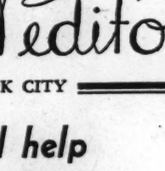
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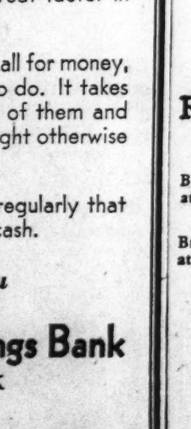
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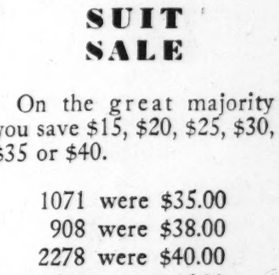
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$25 and $35?
Rogers Peet suits?
How come?
Thereby hangs a tale!
When a dullish Winter suggested shutting down our tailor shops—we didn't.
All Winter long hundreds of trained Rogers Peet tailors were kept on the job.
They're still on the job; but now it's making fresh stocks for next season, so soon due.
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So out they go in an
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1071 were $35.00
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2015 were $50.00
$25 now!
1502 were $55.00
1754 were $60.00
2038 were $65.00
862 were $70.00
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Boston, Massachusetts

LA FOLLETTE'S RELIEF BILL IS CALLED 'DOLE'

Senate Considers Plan for Direct Aid of Jobless

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The Senate prepared for a vote on the La Follette-Costigan $375,000,000 direct unemployment relief bill today, with opponents calling it a "dole," and advocates insisting that it is necessary to meet the present emergency.

The political situation on the bill is somewhat confused, arising from the fact that some Democratic liberals have offered a substitute proposal designed to get away from the so-called "dole" provisions. Under the leadership of Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, they have proposed that the $375,000,000 be appropriated for road construction and repair, which would supply employment. The La Follette-Costigan bill would provide for direct relief to individual beneficiaries.

Still another proposal comes from Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D.), of Illinois, asking for a $500,000,000 fund to be loaned to employers to provide increased jobs.

The American Federation of Labor has backed the La Follette-Costigan bill. President Hoover received a copy of Labor's petition Wednesday and he is believed to oppose this bill, like all other direct relief measures.

A clash btween Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, giving the Administration viewpoint yesterday, and Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho made one of the liveliest scenes in this session of Congress and brought applause from the galleries.

"I'm complaining," Senator Borah said, "that men who voted to take money out of the Treasury to revive business are now unwilling to take money to save human lives. The issue is materialism against humanity."

Senator Borah cited the loan made by Illinois to unemployed, and declared there was no difference between direct state aid and direct federal aid. Senator Fess said the difference was as "wide as the poles," arguing that relief should be on a community or state basis, and that the federal treasury should not be opened to aid citizens of states, or especially cities, which had not done their full duty in meeting the emergency.

MELLON CHARGES DROPPED BY HOUSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The House of Representatives was informed today that the judiciary committee had decided to drop impeachment proceedings against Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee agreed unanimously, according to Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D.) of Texas, chairman, that there was nothing in the charges to justify impeachment proceedings.

Grazing Rate Cut In National Forest Ranges Is Sought

Efforts are being made by western woolgrowers to obtain lower grazing rates assessed stockmen by the United States Government for use of national forest ranges. The rates remain the same now as when livestock commodity prices were more than twice their present levels, it is claimed.

Mr. J. Byron Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, representing 35,000 western woolgrowers, which has been working for more than a year to get a revision of grazing fees, said that the Government could make an important contribution toward alleviating problems faced by agriculture.

Agitation is now pending in Washington, he said, seeking to bring about a change in the fees, through the forest service of the Department of Agriculture. Senators John Thomas of Idaho and Robert Carey of Wyoming are leading the stockmen's cause with a joint congressional measure that would instruct the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce grazing fees for 1932 and 1933, to half the level of 1930, said Mr. Wilson.

"The present national forest grazing fee scale was established in 1927, to run through to 1934," he said. "When it was fixed, fine, strictly combing wool was selling in Boston at $1.08 and $1.12 a pound, the average for the year being $1.10. In 1931, the average price of this wool in Boston was about one-half that figure."

New York Library Buys Old Psalter

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The fourteenth century Tikytt Psalter, one of the most notable items sold at the auction of the Lothian library recently, has been acquired by the New York Public Library, it was announced yesterday.

The manuscript, which was penned on vellum about 1310, brought $61,000, the highest price at the sale. It was described as one of the most important single additions ever made to the New York library's collections.

The library was one of the bidders for the Psalter, and went as high as money available from the Spencer fund would permit, it was said. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach acquired the manuscript and coöperated with library officials by turning it over to them when a member of the board of trustees contributed the difference between the amount available from the Spencer fund and the auction price.

HOME GARDENING COURSE CONTINUES

In response to a demand resulting from a successful course last year, the lectures on home gardening by Prof. Stephen F. Hamblin will be continued this year. The lectures will be given in the Junior League ballroom, on Marlboro Street, Boston, March 9, 16, 23 and 30, at 11 a. m.

Professor Hamblin has selected for his topics "Planting the Hardy Border," "Raising Your Own Plants," "Care of the Rock Garden" and "Effective Garden Grouping." Further details of the course may be obtained from the Cambridge School of Domestic Architecture and Landscape Architecture, 53 Church Street, Cambridge.

FREIGHT RATE RISE BACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Railroad Commission has concurred in the precedent established by the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting emergency freight rate increases on certain commodities. In voting the increases, the railroad commission also ruled out fertilizer and fertilizer materials, cotton seed hulls and other livestock feeds, agricultural implements and a few other articles.

Respect, Not Militarism

RAISING THE COLORS IN SCOUT CAMP

Many Lines of Adventure Open To Boy Scouts in Foreign Lands

Lads All Over the United States Live Up to Tenet of Service by Rendering Assistance Everywhere to the Needy

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

With the membership rapidly nearing the 1,000,000 mark, the Boy Scouts of America are celebrating their twenty-second anniversary this week. As is their usual custom, they are carrying on the celebration by demonstrating one of the tenets of the movement—service for others—and so this year this greatest army of youth in the world is volunteering its aid in rendering service to the needy of the nation.

Dr. James E. West, chief Scout executive, has proffered the services of the Scouts of 600 councils distributed throughout the United States to President Hoover's Unemployment Relief Committee and already, in hundreds of cities, these khaki-clad lads are demonstrating their ability and willingness to help.

Type of Service

Many Scout councils have been giving unemployment relief service since early fall and have set a mark to follow. In a one-day canvass of 113,316 homes, 4000 Cleveland Boy Scouts received 11,856 offers of clothing for the needy. A similar canvass has been made by the Scouts of Wilmington, Del. Clothing collected by Chicago Scouts is being cleaned without charge by 117 cleaning and dyeing establishments and then distributed to the poor.

Boy Scouts are assisting the unemployment relief committee at Haverhill, Mass., by running errands and at Jamestown, N. Y., they are acting as messengers to notify men and women throughout the city that work has been found for them by the unemployment committee.

At Oklahoma City, Okla., more than 400 Scouts are making daily house-to-house canvasses finding odd jobs for the unemployed and at Sandpoint, Idaho, and hundreds of other places, Scouts are collecting food, clothing and fuel for the needy.

New Adventures for Scouts

This year promises to be one of the most interesting of all for the Boy Scouts of America, for the National Council has been invited to select Scouts of its membership to participate in six of the great expeditions of the coming year.

Sterling Gorrill, 19, Eagle Scout of Troop No. 5, Berkeley, Calif., will go to the Near East with the Tell-En-Naspah Expedition, some of whose members are already at work excavating the ancient city of Mizpah which lies 10 miles north of Jerusalem in Palestine.

Through the invitation of Capt. Flavel M. Williams, the American Polar Expedition has invited a member of the Boy Scouts of America to participate in their studies of meteorological and geological subjects in the far north this year.

National Park Expedition

For the fourth successive year, 11 Boy Scouts of America under a Scout leader, will make up the Scout Naturalist Expedition sponsored by Mr. Ansel Franklin Hall, chief forester of the National Park Service. This year, these Scouts will start work upon the excavation of Agate House Ruins, a cliff dwelling of precious and semi-precious stone in the Petrified Forest area. Later in the summer, under the direction of government forest rangers, these same Scouts will build a new trail through the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico which will be presented to the Government and opened to the public.

An outstanding Scout will also be selected this year to take part in Capt. Harry Carpelan's round-the-world expedition, which will spend much of its time studying deep sea life in East Indian waters.

A Scout naturalist group will also be chosen to be the guests of Dr. Harvey E. Stork, director of the department of botany, Carlton College, in a summer vacation expedition to Costa Rica to study plant, bird and animal life there.

To Study Indian Lake

And last but not least of the plans for Scout adventurers next summer is the planned trip for three Scouts, to be chosen on merit, to Alaska, following the path of the Alaskan gold hunters of three decades ago. The purpose of the trip is to stimulate the interest of American boyhood in Indian lore and the early history of Indians, especially as it relates to the tribes of Alaska and their traditions.

A tribute to the Scouts of Omaha was recently paid by the people of Omaha, Neb., who elected an Eagle Scout to membership on the Ten Year Planning Commission of that city. Eagle Scout Melvin Osborne, 14 years old, will represent the viewpoint of the youth of the city on the planning commission and was elected to serve, unless he resigns, so long as he lives in Omaha.

At the celebration of Boy Scout Anniversary Week last year the Cubs, newest branch of the Boy Scout Movement, for boys between the ages of 9 and 12, only slightly exceeded 5000 members. But this new branch now has a membership of nearly 30,000 boys and is growing at the rate of 1500 new members a month.

For the older boy, the Sea Scout division of the Boy Scouts of America, under the direction of Mr. Thomas J. Keane, offers a fine tradition of activity and service. At the end of the year there were more than 11,000 boys 15 years of age and upward enrolled in this nautical branch of Scouting.

All States Send Dimes to Swell Dry Board Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The National Prohibition Board of Strategy reported today that more than 285,000 dimes have been received so far in its "dime card" campaign against wet forces, and that increased contributions and calls for cards are coming in.

Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the board, said returns to date indicated dry support not only from every state and practically every town, but also several foreign countries. He attributed the renewed interest partly to the defeat in the Senate recently of the Bingham prohibition referendum measure. The 55-to-15 vote was, he said, "a great dry victory."

"From Alaska come 543 dimes," he said, "as a contribution through the Alaskan W. C. T. U. and a statement by its president, Mrs. Margaret Keenan Harris, that 'because we have no vote in the coming contest for President, we are turning this money to you to expend for the education of those who do vote.'

"From Mexico come dimes from Americans there who want prohibition maintained in the United States, and from Canada unsolicited dimes have come to uphold prohibition. Every state in the Union has been represented and almost every town, in response to the dimes campaign."

Harvard Receives Gift of Telescope

Harvard University has received a 6½-inch refracting Clark telescope and other astronomical equipment from the estate of Dr. Edward D. Roe Jr., who was professor of astronomy at Syracuse University. In announcing the receipt of the gift from Mrs. Roe and her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Gaggin, it was indicated that it was to be the only visual telescope among a large number of instruments for photographic work at the new Oak Ridge Station of the observatory, to be opened next summer at the town of Harvard, Mass.

The building or pier of the telescope will bear an appropriate bronze memorial tablet. A generous contribution toward the expense of this building has been made.

Dr. Roe taught at Harvard, Boston University, Oberlin College, and finally at Syracuse, where he held the John Raymond French professorship in mathematics. He also was director of the Syracuse Astronomical Observatory. Mrs. Roe has held the position of dean of Berea College, Kentucky, and has been an associate professor at Syracuse University.

NEW PARAMOUNT STRESSES ACOUSTICS

Acoustics have been given a primary consideration in the building of the new Paramount Theater in Boston, which is expected to be open Feb. 25, and all the equipment, even to the seats, contains special material best suited for reproduction of sound pictures.

At a luncheon tendered to representatives of the press yesterday in the lobby of the new theater, Mr. G. Ralph Branton described briefly the features of the playhouse, which is to be of the "intimate" type. Only sound motion pictures will be shown. There will be seats or 2300.

ZARATE HEADS COURT

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Feb. 10 (By U.P.)—Señor Alberto Gomez Zarate was voted president of the Supreme Court yesterday by Congress after the resignation of Señor Manuel Vicente Mendoza had been accepted.

VINSON MOVES TO PUSH NAVY BILL THROUGH

Plan, Shelved for Economy, Brought Out as Attitude Shifts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—A full treaty navy for the United States appeared today to have a good chance of being taken down off the shelf, where it was carefully laid away several weeks ago in the interest of economy.

Indications were that a majority of the House Naval Affairs Committee would support their chairman, Representative Carl Vinson (D.) of Georgia, in reporting out the bill authorizing construction of 120 ships over a period of 10 years. It would bring the navy up to the limit permitted by the London treaty by 1942, at a cost of approximately $616,250,000.

The bill already has the approval of the majority of the committee and was only laid aside at the urgent request of Democratic leaders who are seeking to avoid all legislation which would add to the cost of government at this time.

Mr. Vinson indicated yesterday he had decided, in view of conditions in the Far East, to reconsider the decision to permit the bill to lie over until the next session and was now determined to push the measure to a final vote before Congress adjourns. He said he was confident sentiment in Congress had veered around sharply on the naval construction issue during the last two or three weeks.

If he can secure a resolution from the Rules Committee giving to the measure a preferential status on the calendar, following the regular departmental supply bills and the very important tax measure, it might come up before the end of March or at least in April.

The Vinson bill has the full support of the Navy Department and of the navy general board. Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of naval operations, recently pronounced it the best naval construction bill ever submitted to Congress. This naval support is due to its careful provisions for a long-time building program which would put the fleet on a permanent basis. The naval ideal is a stabilified treaty fleet, a definite proportion of which would be replaced annually by new construction.

Assurance has been received from the State Department that since the bill provides only for authorization and does not appropriate for actual construction it would not be deemed a violation of the so-called one-year naval holiday. Even an appropriation would not be a violation so long as no keels are laid before Nov. 1, when the agreement ends.

HOOVER RECALLS LITERARY HELPER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — Mr. French Strother, former literary assistant to President Hoover, will resume work at the White House tomorrow. He will take the place of Mr. George A. Hastings, administrative assistant to the President, who has received a year's leave of absence to engage in child welfare work, according to announcement today at the White House.

Since leaving the White House last June, Mr. Strother has been engaged in literary work in New York. Mr. Hastings's work in Washington has been largely along child welfare and research lines. The recommendation for his leave of absence came from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, chairman of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Relief Committee Sends Thanks To The Mother Church

In appreciation of the contributions made to the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign by employees of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Masssachusetts, and The Christian Science Publishing Society, Mr. George P. Anderson, chairman of Ward 4 of the campaign, today delivered to The Christian Science Board of Directors the following letter:

"In behalf of the division of the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign, located in Ward 4, Boston, I desire to thank you and the individual members of your organization for the whole-hearted and substantial aid rendered to the cause of the unemployed in Boston during the drive to collect $3,000,000 for their relief.

"Not only did you place at our disposal a large vacant store at 212 Massachusetts Avenue from which the work of soliciting funds was directed in Ward 4, but more than two-thirds of the money raised in the ward was contributed by people connected with your Church. No better exemplification of practical charity could be cited.

"As chairman of the Ward 4 organization during the campaign, and in behalf of the 75 loyal solicitors, both men and women, who to date have helped raise more than $31,000 in this district, I sincerely thank you."

Uniform Sales Checks Adopted

Saving of considerable sums annually for the retail stores of Boston by standardized uniform sales checks in paper, printing and expense of training new sales people is forecast as a result of adoption by eight of the leading retail stores in the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce of the standardization plan. The decision to establish uniform sales checks has just been made and bids for supplies will be asked of sales check manufacturers within a few days.

Boston is said to be the first city in the United States in which a group of stores has adopted a uniform sales check, according to Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board. For the last three years the plan has been under consideration and a committee of the retail trade board, headed by Mr. John J. Bulger, assistant treasurer of Gilchrist Company, has finally reached a plan agreeable to eight of the large stores.

The new standard sales check is to be used in the high schools of Boston, where courses in salesmanship are taught to about 1500 pupils, said Mr. Bloomfield. These pupils work in stores part of the time, so that they will have the advantage of familiarity with the standard checks and systems used by these eight stores

PEACE OF WORLD DECLARED TO LIE WITH ITS PEOPLE

Dr. Pergler Talks to Institute of Citizenship at Emory University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11—That the League of Nations should not be condemned for having been unable to prevent hostilities in the Far East and that permanent peace must be brought about finally by the people themselves, through an educated public opinion, were points brought out by Dr. Charles Pergler, former secretary to President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, who yesterday addressed the Institute of Citizenship at Emory University.

"It is necessary to disabuse our minds of the idea that in the end sanctions must rest upon international coalition," Dr. Pergler stated. "An American statesman, James Madison, long ago discovered that you cannot coerce states. Enforcement of peace? The idea is almost paradoxical. An international force would simply be a substitute for war."

The League's object is to preserve peace in the Far East, Dr. Pergler pointed out, but it could not cope with a major situation, such as confronts it now.

"Its friends as well as its enemies expected too much of the League," Dr. Pergler said. "The League is simply a method of collaboration and cannot function except through the governments of the member states."

Enumerating some of the many valuable achievements already accomplished by the League, Dr. Pergler declared that "the world needs a central organ of coöperative and international administration. If the League did not exist, in the end some such organ would have to be created."

Japan is in no way justified by international law for her attacks on Manchuria and Shanghai, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Pergler, who was formerly Minister to Japan from Czechoslavakia. Taking up the points of international jurisprudence which touch upon Japan's invasions he declared that Japan had no legal right to do what it has done in China and predicted that it will fail in its aggressive war.

"Whatever the economic needs, Japan will find that it will suffer more than gain from its present methods. History shows clearly enough that China in the long run cannot be conquered," he said.

Regarding the interference of other nations Dr. Pergler declared that they should "look on sympathetically and wherever possible aid sympathetically instead of improperly interfering."

CHAMBER ELECTS WOOL MAN

Election of Mr. Robert L. Turnbull, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, to the directorate of the Boston Chamber of Commerce brings to that organization a closer touch with one of the oldest and best known industries of New England. Mr. Turnbull, who succeeds Mr. Ralph C. Hudson, is associated with the wool house of Dewey Gould & Co.

Plan a bean supper with Friend's
NEW ENGLAND BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

Church and club suppers are much more fun if they're not too much work. One of the very easiest, most economical and most enjoyable meals you can serve is an old-fashioned baked bean supper. But there are beans and beans!

Real Boston baked beans are famous for their delectable flavor and their rich brown color . . . and that's the kind you get when you buy Friend's beans. They are baked for twelve long hours, in brick ovens fired with slow burning coke . . . that's the secret of their lusciousness.

Just open up enough cans to serve everyone and warm the beans. Serve Friend's brown bread with them, for a real, old-time New England supper. Everyone will enjoy it, it makes little work, and the cost is low enough so you can make a good profit for the organization sponsoring it.

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SWEEPING REDUCTION
in the prices of
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
Lowest Prices Since 1917
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STORES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

REMICK'S
Greatest Dollar Days!
Fri. and Sat., Feb. 12-13
OUTSTANDING DOLLAR VALUES — BETTER THAN THE BARGAINS OFFERED PREVIOUSLY IN ANY REMICK DOLLAR DAY!
All Departments!
CLOSED FRIDAY EVENING
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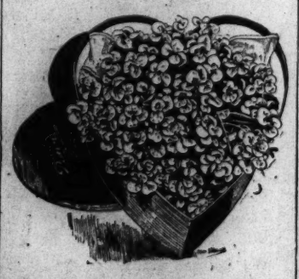
ANNOUNCEMENT
ANOTHER SHOP
NOW OPEN
At 240A Massachusetts Ave.
Near Christian Science church
75 CENTS ANY GARMENT 75 CENTS
CLEANSED and BEAUTIFULLY REFINISHED
Howard Inc CLEANSERS
240A MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

for Valentine Day, February 14



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corsage bouquet of VIOLETS—and colorful heart-shaped box—
$2.50
Delivery FREE anywhere in New England
"Say it with Flowers"—by WIRE anywhere in U. S. or Canada
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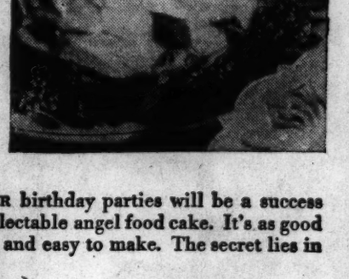

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PRACTICAL—Holds the "Quarterly" (any style) open and flat at an easy, comfortable reading angle. Hardwood, finished in a rich shade of mahogany brown.
COMPACT—The holder (5 in. x 8 in.) is hinged to the base (6 in. x 8½ in.) and may be folded flat when not in use.
CONVENIENT—Light and handy, lending itself for use in locations best conveniently suitable for the reader's needs.
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NEXT WASHDAY
SUCH A GORGEOUS SNOWY WASH — SUCH FRESH, VIVID COLORS—WITH RINSO!
TRY IT FOR DISHES AND ALL CLEANING, TOO. IT'S A REAL WORK-SAVER
C.A. Voight

A BURNETT BIRTHDAY CAKE

Your birthday parties will be a success if you serve this delectable angel food cake. It's as good to eat as to look at, and easy to make. The secret lies in the delicate flavor.

ANGEL FOOD CAKE
8 egg whites ¼ cup sugar
1 tsp. cream tartar ¼ tsp. salt
¼ cup flour
1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla
Beat egg whites until frothy, then add cream tartar and beat until stiff. Add sugar gradually, continuing the beating. Mix flour and salt and sift four times. Fold this into eggs and sugar, and add vanilla. Bake in an unbuttered angel cake pan 50 minutes in slow oven, about 300° F. Invert pan on cake cooler until cake is cool.

FROSTING
2 egg whites
Confectioner's sugar
1 tbsp. lemon juice
1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla
Beat whites of eggs with sugar, adding gradually till 1½ cups are used. Add lemon juice and vanilla. Continue adding sugar until of right consistency to spread. Ice cake smoothly, reserving one-fourth of icing. Color this portion with Burnett's Color Paste or Color Tabs and decorate cake as desired.

Send ten cents for "Doubly Delicious Desserts," the famous Joseph Burnett recipe booklet.
JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D Street, Boston

Clothes come so white —you'll be thrilled!
WHY not try it and see! *Rinso washes clothes the whitest white possible.* Makes washable colored things fresh and bright-looking. Millions of women all over the country say so. The makers of 40 famous washers say so. You'll say so, too!
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A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Rinso
The granulated soap for tub, washer and dishpan

ACTION TO SAVE WORLD FINANCE URGED BY PAISH

Economist Says Hoover Plan and British Tariff Only Postpone Collapse

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Unless further action is taken, the danger of a world economic breakdown has been merely postponed by the measures which the American and British Governments have taken, Sir George Paish, British economist, told the Associated Press today. In such event, he said, the British tariff policy would have made that breakdown all the more inevitable.

The measures to which Sir George referred were the formation of the American Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the British Government proposal for a general 10 per cent tariff. He recommended some time ago an international economic conference, revision of reparations and temporary bank guaranty acts in all countries.

"The present position," he said today, "is that the trade and income of the American people are shrinking in a most extraordinary manner, and values of all kinds of property are declining with great rapidity, and as a result security for loans has declined rapidly.

"If President Hoover were to take such comprehensive measures that the American trade and income would again expand, then the securities of the banks would appreciate and the concern of depositors would be removed.

"The purpose of the new finance corporation is to check the decline of values if possible, but the task would seem to be beyond its strength, for no remedy other than a great increase in world buying power can bring about a greater demand for American products and a substantial rise in the price of commodities.

"It is all to the good, however, that the step taken by the American Government should give more time for application of fundamental remedies."

The British Government's action Sir George does not view even in so hopeful a light.

"Introduction of tariffs in Great Britain," he said, "has raised hopes among business men who for some reason are easily deluded by the political theory that a tariff will improve the situation, although they realize that the tariffs of other nations are extremely prejudicial to world prosperity and therefore to their own.

"If it is borne in mind that neither the action of President Hoover nor that of the British Government is a fundamental remedy, it will be realized that the danger of a complete world breakdown has not been averted, but merely postponed, and unless further action is taken it is obvious that the British tariff policy will make that breakdown all the more inevitable, and will make more difficult adjustments and repairs."

WAGE DISPUTE HALTS CENTURY AIR LINES

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—The 23 pilots of the Century Air Lines were discharged Tuesday and the plane schedule was interrupted at least temporarily because of a wage dispute.

The pilots had balked at a salary reduction which they said amounted to almost 50 per cent and had made unsuccessful attempts to negotiate with the Century management. No agreement had been reached today, however, and pilots who went to work in Chicago this morning found the hangar locked and were handed letters notifying them their "resignations" were accepted.

Bill for Dry Act Vote Defeated in Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11

THE Kentucky House of Representatives buried a bill to provide a state-wide referendum on the question of repealing the state prohibition law, Tuesday, tabling the measure by a vote of 80 to 9.

Summer School At Lima, Peru, To Stress Culture

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—A summer school for students of all nations, but arranged particularly for those in the United States, is to be conducted by the Institute of International Education this year at Lima, capital of Peru. The University of San Marcos, at which the school will be held, was founded in 1551.

The curriculum is being arranged especially for graduate students and teachers whose interests lie in South American history or culture, and special attention will be given to a study of the remains of early Inca culture centered about Lima. Under the guidance of Dr. Julio Tello, the students will pass at least 10 days in the open, with the Andes for a background, visiting the Inca remains around Cuzco.

Dr. Albert A. Giesecke, of Cornell University, formerly director-general of public education in Peru, is supervising the activities of the new school. The Peruvian Government and the Pan American Union have coöperated with the institute in establishing the project.

There will be courses in elementary and advanced Spanish, a course in Latin-American literature by Prof. Luis Alberto Sanches, professor of that subject in the University of San Marcos. Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, formerly professor of history at the university and now professor of Latin-American history at the University of Miami, Fla., will give a course on Latin-American affairs.

Gandhi Sends Gift To American Girls

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—A surprise awaited Lilabati and Mariam Ghose, daughters of Mr. Sailendra Nath Ghose, president of the Indian National Congress of America, upon their arrival home last night from school.

It was a portable spinning wheel, the gift of Mahatma Gandhi. It arrived on the liner Europa and was delivered to the girls' father by two messengers sent by Mr. Gandhi himself.

Lilabati and Mariam crossed the Atlantic some months ago to invite Mr. Gandhi to visit the United States and he promised them a gift. Lilabati asked for a spinning wheel, but Gandhi did not then have one to spare. The spinning wheel is similar to the one Mr. Gandhi himself took to the Poona jail after his first arrest.

MEN'S COTTON SUITS PROPOSED IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A period of greater industrial activity, to begin in June of this year, is anticipated by Mr. Cason J. Galloway of LaGrange, Ga., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, he said upon a recent visit to North Carolina.

Mr. Galloway said he had detected a feeling of increased confidence among southern cotton mill men. The board of directors, over whose meeting he presided, discussed new uses for cotton and decided that, this spring, they will urge the wider use of cotton suits by men.

YALE THEATER WORK REVIEWED BY PROF. BAKER

Five Plays by Former Students Have Metropolitan Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11—Five first plays by former students of the Yale University Theater and Department of Drama have had metropolitan production, says Prof. George P. Baker in his report of five years' work of the University Theater, established by him in 1926.

Other students have emerged as producers on Broadway and as directors of little theater groups and teachers of university dramatics all over the country. In a time of widespread unemployment, the report says, there have been more good jobs available than there were students to fill them, 11 being placed out of the 1931 graduating class of 14, and three having to decline jobs because of previous plans.

The report supports Professor Baker's view that a person gifted in the arts of the theater may be greatly expedited in his work and rounded out in his preparation by a "school of exerience." When Professor Baker was at Harvard, the Workshop approached the theater as the law school leads the prospective lawyer to his studies, by formulating the fundamentals of the subject and then conducting a study of the divergences to be found in actual practice. The work at Harvard was confined to "steadying and expediting playwrights" but the work needed to be extended and there was a lack of equipment.

When Mr. Edward S. Harkness gave money to establish the Department of Drama and build the University Theater at Yale, the desired equipment was completly provided for. In the brief time since students have made gratifying records in every phase of the drama. Advantages formerly open only to playwrights are now shared by scenic and costume designers, stage and lighting technicians and each obtains first hand, intensive knowledge in all phases as well as his own special field.

Professor Baker said he had been inundated with applications from persons of experience in the theater wishing to "round out their training." They recognize the theater as a coöperative venture in which specialized knowledge should be supplemented by a grasp of all the problems concerned in producing a play. Attendance at the school has been limited by the selective method and it has justified itself, the report says, in the growing demand for graduates.

Lavac School Case Continued by Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—The case of Mr. Arthur Lavac of Brookfield, Ill., who received a temporary injunction allowing his children to return to school without a doctor's certificate, has been stayed until March 15, when a hearing will be held. In the meantime, the children are to be allowed to attend school without medical examination.

Judge William J. Lindsay of the Supreme Court of Cook County, who ordered the injunction continued yesterday, is to hear the case when it is tried. By that time the answer of the defendant, a school principal, will be prepared, said his attorney.

The plaintiff claims the right to have his children attend school without vaccination and without medical examination, according to his counsel.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Douglas W. Card, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ruth N. Lane, Indianapolis, Ind.
Russell Foley, Boston, Mass.
Leon L. Dorson, Lowell, Mass.
George Hilton, Somerville, Mass.
Bernard J. Foley, Boston, Mass.
Francis Hagen, Canton, Mass.
F. W. Emery, Melrose, Mass.
Evelyn Densten, Brookline, Mass.
Loretta Mequer, Malden, Mass.
Kathleen Talbot, Belmont, Mass.
Jeanette Downing, Wakefield, Mass.
Eileen M. Handy, N. Andover, Mass.
Mary Oliver, Gloucester, Mass.
Florence de Burtates, Wollaston, Mass.
Vida Carney, Boston, Mass.
Willard Butler, Weymouth, Mass.
Joseph R. St. Pierre Jr., Cambridge, Mass.
Thomas L. Henry Jr., Salem, Mass.
Norman Seaborn, Newton, Mass.
John Howe, Brockton, Mass.
Carleton M. Stratmans, Brockton, Mass.
Richard F. Montana, Roslindale, Mass.
Irene Carlow, Boston, Mass.
Irene Tokol, Fitchburg, Mass.
Ruth Currier, Quincy, Mass.
Daniel Kelleher, Haverhill, Mass.
Leonard Marks, West Orange, N. J.
Hedwig Gertrude Lieber, Zurich, Switz.
Richard W. Baker, Brookline, Mass.
C. A. Spaulding, Norwalk, Conn.

He Leads the Hunt For Hidden Dollars

Wide World
COL. FRANK KNOX

Bills to Free Billion In Gold Pushed Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Reserve Board on rediscount eligibility. This promises, it is said, to establish in America for the first time an effective central bank check on both inflation and deflation of credit and currency.

The first result of the arrangement will be, it is said, to assure every member of the Reserve System complete liquidity of its entire investment portfolio. This, it is said, will at once release gold up to $850,000,000. In its statement, the sponsors of the proposal put the figure as "nearly $1,000,000,000" in gold.

The present Reserve Act requires a 40 per cent gold reserve against notes, the additional 60 per cent of reserve being composed of three types of paper, government notes, 90-day commercial paper, and nine-month agricultural paper. Due to the scarcity of such eligible paper, some banks have increased gold reserves to take its place up to 70 or 80 per cent. All this surplus of sterile gold will be brought out for use as a basis of new credit, if desired, by making new types of paper eligible for reserves.

Just what paper, and how much, will be made permissable for use as reserves has not been stated. Senator Glass today expressed dissatisfaction with the blanket statement on the matter released last night. This stated that "all" assets acquired by the Reserve banks under the present provisions of the law would be made available, at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board. Considerable limitations on the paper will still be continued, he asserted.

At the office of Mr. Mellon it was explained that under the new plan the Federal Reserve Board in making loans will regard the intrinsic value of a bank's assets, instead of applying strictly its eligibility requirements of the past, it was said today at the Treasury.

It will grant applications just as bankers do on the intrinsic value and safety of the loan. In the past a bank might have in its portfolio sound securities, such as real estate mortgages, but might have to close its doors because it could not borrow on them.

There are a great many banks whose primary objective now is to remain solvent, and are therefore strict in making commercial loans. It is believed that with Federal Reserve credit loosened up, they may not be so rigid in this respect in the future.

"It is to be hoped," Senator Walcott said, "the bill will restore confidence, prevent further hoarding of funds, and draw back into circulation the $1,500,000,000 now being hoarded. The bill will greatly increase the available money supply if desired. It will relieve nearly $1,000,000,000 in gold and it is there to be used if required. Currency can be issued against it if required."

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation today announced the following loan agencies and managers: Denver, Colo., Mr. J. E. Olsen; Omaha, Neb., Mr. L. H. Earhart; Oklahoma City, Okla., Mr. C. E. Daniel; Detroit, Mich., Mr. Charles F. Fisher; Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Joseph E. Chapman; New Orleans, La., Mr. W. D. Davis; Houston, Texas, Mr. R. S. Ford; San Antonio, Texas, Mr. Otto Meersheidt.

NATIONAL BODY TO AID CANADIAN FUTURE SOUGHT

Resolution Urges Stabilizing of Distribution Through Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 11—The problem of production having been solved largely through organized technical research, it is now time to take up the question of distribution through the organization of a national council of social and economic research, said Mr. Alfred Speakman of Red Deer, Alta., member of the farm bloc, yesterday, in proposing a resolution to this effect.

He believed that the findings of such a body would save the country from recurrent stock crashes and abnormal economic periods.

Governments, he said, seemed helpless to cope with such problems, and in the present situation Canadian leaders have advanced only two systems—unemployment relief and reduction of wages of the public service—which might be considered palliatives, but certainly not solutions.

Hard times were not essential, he declared, but were the result of human error, and, therefore, should be subject to control.

To get away from the old haphazard and competitive manner there must be, he said, a "planned economy" to find some more definite purpose in distribution, which can be arrived at only by accurate knowledge gleaned through natural scientific research.

The resolution was supported by Mr. W. T. Lucas, another Albertian and by Mr. J. R. MacNicol, Conservative of Toronto.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, however, suggested that the problem was diverse and intricate, and he could not foresee any special group suddenly arriving at a solution.

"Until the stabilization of world currency is achieved there can," he said, "be no stability of world trade and commerce, nor the solving of the many problems connected therewith."

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, thought that the matter might well be referred to the National Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, with far-reaching results.

Brenau College Park Haven for Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Brenau Park at Brenau College here, noted for the forms of wild life abundant in its 450 acres, is a bird and game sanctuary.

Dr. Eastburn of the Brenau faculty has made a careful study of the birds to be found there and is assembling material with the plan of writing a review of them. Many of them now come at her call when she feeds them.

DR. POTTER ELECTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP) — Dr. Ellen C. Potter of the New Jersey Department of Public Welfare, yesterday was elected president of the Conference of Superintendents of Correctional Institutions for Women and Girls, for 1932.

Lincoln and Washington Medals Are Much Prized by Collectors

Features and Sayings of 'Great Emancipator' Appear on 400 Varieties—Rarest Made in France to Give to Mrs. Lincoln

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Collectors value highly their Lincoln medals and many of them take the greatest interest in the series and are eager to obtain as many as possible.

No fewer than 400 varieties of the Lincoln medals are known, these having been struck from gold, silver, brass, nickel, tin and copper. There were a few also made in clay and rubber. With the exception of the Washington, no American portrait and sayings have been reproduced in medals as have those of Lincoln, and not on medals alone, but on tradesmen's tokens which did duty as small change during the War Between the States. Even the mint designers made use of the familiar features for the obverse of a variety of United States pattern coin which was struck at the mint in the late '60s.

One of the rarest of the Lincoln medals and one which collectors prise highly, was the one made in France. A subscription was taken in that country, after the great man's passing, to present to Mrs. Lincoln a medal of gold, as a token of sympathy from the French people. No one was permitted to give more than 2 cents.

The United States mint designers did some interesting ones. Mr. A. C. Paquet, who designed many noted coins and metals, produced a bronze medal in 1865 which is now valuable. On the reverse is, "North Western Sanitary Fair." Mr. William H. Key, another famous mint designer, issued many Lincoln medals. One of the principal ones shows a fine likeness of Mr. Lincoln on the obverse; on the reverse was a broken column, with this inscription: "He is in glory; the world in tears." Mr. William Barber, still another celebrated United States coin designer, fashioned the Lincoln emancipation medal of the mint series.

Among the tradesmen's tokens bearing the President's portrait was one struck in nickel issued by Mr. A. C. Yates, of Syracuse, N. Y. On this was an inscription, "The Old Man with the Spectacles," showing a stout man wearing glasses. This coin—at least it passed for a coin—showed two men splitting rails and these words, "The Rail Splitter of the West." One of the two men was intended to represent Lincoln holding an upraised beetle and he is in the act of striking a wedge held by the other in the crack of a log. On the ground is an ax, while in the background is a log cabin with smoke issuing from the chimney.

Another Lincoln token bore the portrait of him surrounded by the inscription, "Abraham Lincoln." The reverse was inscribed with "Candidate for President, 1860." Around the border of the reverse is "E. Lehr's Needle Threader, N. Y. City." Between is an eagle, while below is the address, "56 Chambers St." This was stuck in brass and is very rare.

The political medals bearing the bust of Lincoln are numerous and most interesting. One of them, in brass, designed by Mr. William Key, showed on the reverse rails crossed and the inscription, "Lincoln and Hamlin, the People's Choice. 1860."

A political medal in silver showed Lincoln's bust with the words, "Abraham Lincoln, Free Land, Free Speech, Free Men." Over nine stars on the reverse was an eagle and "Union of States." Still another had a small bust of Lincoln with the inscription, "Abraham Lincoln, In God We Trust," with "25" under the bust. The reverse had an eagle and the words, "United States of America, Forever Inseparable, 1864."

In 1860 the mint designers placed a fine likeness of Lincoln on a pattern nickel 5-cent piece. On the bust was inscribed, "United States of America," while the reverse bore a laurel figure "5" with a laurel wreath tied at the base with a ribbon. Above the wreath was the motto, "In God We Trust." This coin was struck in copper and nickel, and is held at a rather high price.

Washington and Lincoln were both used as a striking medal. The head of Washington is on the observe issuing from the clouds, with the inscription, "The Union Must Be Preserved." On the reverse is a portrait of Lincoln. Many medals were issued, showing both men—Washington as the Father of His Country and Lincoln as the "savior" of it.

CAMPBELL TO RUN FOR STATE OFFICE

Mr. Chester I. Campbell, now serving his third term on the Executive Council, yesterday announced formally that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor next fall.

Though there is said to be no other avowed candidate for this office at present, it is expected that Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the State Senate, will enter the contest before long. It has been rumored also that Mr. Ralph S. Bauer, former mayor of Lynn, might run for Lieutenant Governor.

Sales Campaign Urged for Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A plan to decrease unemployment and also to meet the need for repairs in businesses and homes, based upon a similar one worked out in Rochester, N. Y., has been proposed here by Mr. Raymond A. Kline, vice-president and general manager of Davison-Paxon Company.

A house-to-house canvass and survey by persons who are unemployed, who would make it their business to inform owners of such small jobs as may be needed, which can be done at less expense right now than later, is the gist of the plan Mr. Kline proposes. Estimates would be submitted on these jobs by the canvassers, who would hold themselves in readiness to work when called.

"The owners probably would be surprised to find how economically such jobs can be performed at present. With a definite estimate submitted to them I think a lot of people would have such work done immediately. It would be good business for them, and it would help some workman earn a living," Mr. Kline stated.

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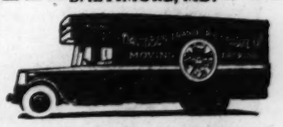

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FILIPINOS HOLD THEIR FREEDOM WOULD AID U. S.

Mission Denies Hurley's Charge That Islands Are Not Ready

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — Immediate settlement of the question of Philippine independence would strengthen American prestige and position in the Far East, according to a statement issued today by the Philippine independence mission.

The statement was the reply of the Philippine legislators to Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, who yesterday denounced the entire Philippine independence movement before the Insular Affairs Committee of the House.

The island delegates maintained that the people are whole-heartedly in support of the movement; that contrary to Mr. Hurley's charges, it is a spontaneous movement and not just a political "blind"; and that they are economically as well as socially prepared for independence.

This attempted refutation of the Secretary's charges against the independence movement does not, however, affect the general feeling here that for the time being at least Philippine independence is a non-existent issue.

Mr. Hurley's firm opposition to the question, coming, as it does, months after he made an inspection tour of the islands, is interpreted as the Administration decision. He has had plenty of time to discuss his finds since his return last fall. It is assumed he would not have taken the position he did without the knowledge and approval of the White House and State Department.

A considerable bloc in both Senate and House are known to favor passage at this time of some measure which would assure complete independence at some fixed period in the near future, but it is considered doubtful they will now press their opinion in the face of the Administration's opposition.

Mr. Hurley's testimony before the committee showed little sympathy for the careful fabric of argument the independence mission has been building up here during the past two weeks. Maintaining that the islands are neither economically nor politically ready for the task of self-government, he declared that to set them free now would be a violation of obligations to the world assumed when the United States took them over from Spain.

True and responsible sentiment in the islands, he maintained, is opposed to independence, but is incoherent from fear of economic reprisals. He said he had "reams of letters" in his files from Filipinos who protested against granting of independence but said they were forced to advocate it publicly or their businesses would be ruined.

Music

"Parsifal"

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company last night presented Wagner's "Parsifal," with this cast:

Amfortas	Hans Hermann Nissen
Titurel	Chase Baromeo
Gurnemanz	Alexander Kipnis
Parsifal	René Maison
Klingsor	Robert Ringling
Kundry	Frida Leider
First Knight of the Grail	Jean Vieuille
Second Knight of the Grail	Antonio Nicolich
First Esquire	Marie Buddy
Second Esquire	Helen Ornstein
Third Esquire	Giuseppe Cavadore
Fourth Esquire	Oscar Colcaire

Conductor, Egon Pollak

It was a big evening for the complete Wagnerites, for those who do not doubt that the master's inspiration was always at the flood, that every note he set down was hallowed: four and a quarter hours of thurification, unprofaned by the impingement of palm upon palm. Even for the realist, there is good measure of enjoyment in this "stage-consecrating festival play," as the program had it. If he is patient he will be repaid at least by the Good Friday music, by the choruses of the Grail scenes and by the orchestral commentary that accompanies them. It is true that he must be very patient. Even if he overlooks the absurdities of the Wagnerian puppetry, and closes his eyes to the naïve stage business, he finds that his ears are not always soothed or thrilled, as they are in the "Meistersinger" for example, by the score. There are many, many pages in this opera that are as tedious as Gurnemanz himself. The scissors have really been used with too much restraint.

In description of last evening's performance, on the other hand, terms of praise must be employed. The cast was strong. Mr. Maison, happily returned to the boards, made Parsifal more human than you would suppose Wagner permitted, and sang his none too grateful measures with distinction. Mr. Kipnis, even more incredibly, performed the same service for Gurnemanz. Mme. Leider gave an interesting Jekyll - and - Hyde study. Mr. Nissen did some of the best singing we have heard from him, Mr. Baromeo's voice was appropriately awesome and Mr. Ringling, substituting for Mr. Habich, gave a good account of himself as the magician. Mr. Pollak, working with an orchestra hardly adequate to the score, succeeded in keeping a just balance among the various human and instrumental voices, and in the Temple scenes achieved a really expressive ensemble. L. A. S.

John Charles Thomas

Yesterday morning, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Mr. John Charles Thomas, baritone, presented the fourth program in the series of musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mr. Lester Hodges was the pianoforte accompanist. Mr. Thomas offered three groups, the first comprising Torelli's "Tu lo sai"; and air from "Comus" by Arne; "Der Sandträger by Bungert; "Der Schmied" by Brahms and "Der Ton" by Marx. "Contemplation" by Widor; the "Don Juan" Serenade by Mozart, and songs by August Holmès and Bizet filled group two, and in group three he placed "Gwine to Hebb'n," an amusing Negro song entirely outside the field of spirituals, by Jaques Wolfe; "Clouds," by Ernest Charles, and other songs by Hutchinson and Arensky-Koshetz.

A recital by Mr. Thomas is likely to connote an enjoyable hour of worth-while songs, sung with taste and discrimination. The audience yesterday morning was justly enthusiastic in its reception of both singer and songs. Mr. Thomas is extremely well poised. With apparently little or no effort, he gains and holds the attention of his listeners. He reveals the essence of a song in a thoroughly artistic manner, whether it be of the "patter" variety or of serious intent, such as "Der Sandträger," "Der Ton" or "O Nadir" by Bizet. With polish too seldom encountered, he offered "Contemplation" by Widor, whose songs are but infrequently heard and to "Clouds," by Ernest Charles, he gave the evanescent quality suggested by music and text. In different mood, but no less successful, was "Sailormen," by Wolfe, during the singing of which Mr. Thomas revealed not only a subtle humor, but also an understanding of the make-believe world of the small boy. Of course, there were encores, and much applause, which the singer shared with Mr. Hodges, whose accompaniments were a model.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Frank Vining Smith

Paintings of ships and the sea by Mr. Frank Vining Smith are to be seen at the gallery of Doll & Richards on Newbury Street. Most of them are portrayals of clipper ships cutting their way across the open sea.

Mr. Smith always depicts the small, speedy craft in full-blown sail; he catches it either swung by the wind sidewise or skimming along evenly. In every instance he shows the efficiency of the ship.

In painting the sea Mr. Smith holds his place among the outstanding maritime painters of this vicinity. He conveys various moods of storm and calm with conviction and picturesqueness. Sometimes he goes further and paints romantic figures associated with the sea, as in "The Buccaneers."

St. Botolph Club

Prints collected from members are on display at the St. Botolph Club on Newbury Street. They comprise an extraordinary group consisting of etchings and engravings made by the most prominent masters in history. From Dürer to Whistler, from Rembrandt to Zorn, from Millet to Frederick Hall, there are prints in abundance, and they show a knowledge and good taste characteristic of connoisseur collecting. The list of artists resembles almost any exemplary list one might draw up to illustrate the history of the print. Names such as Duveneck and Platt, however, are rarely seen in displays of the graphic arts. D. A.

NewMinimumWage Board Is Proposed

An independent body was proposed to take over the duties and powers of the present Minimum Wage Commission in a report filed yesterday by a special commission appointed to investigate the operation of the minimum wage law.

The present commission has various duties, and greater efficiency is contemplated by a body solely devoted to the administration of the minimum wage law.

A board within the State Department of Labor and Industries to examine conditions in the textile and other industries of the State was proposed at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on State Administation. Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the State Federation of Labor indorsed the proposal.

Effort to take from the Registrar of Motor Vehicles the right to suspend or revoke licenses after the court has acquitted the motorist was voted down by the House of Representatives, 53 to 21.

The Senate voted to ask the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of two pending legislative proposals, founded on the proposals of Governor Ely for the establishment of central savings and cooperative banks.

ELY SELECTS LAHEY FOR FALL RIVER POST

Gov. Joseph B. Ely nominated Mr. Thomas E. Lahey, Fall River, to the chairmanship of the Fall River Finance Commission at a session of the executive council yesterday. He is named to succeed Mr. Frank J. Donahue, who is chairman of the Democratic state committee.

The Governor submitted the nomination of Mr. Stanley W. Wisnioski, Chelsea, to the post of chairman of the State Board of Parole, to succeed Mr. Frank A. Brooks, whose term has expired. Mr. Wisnioski, lawyer, legal counsel for the Polish Government here and holder of various civic offices, expressed uncertainty as to acceptance. The council refused, 5 to 1, to confirm the Governor's nomination of Mr. Louis A. Kotarski, Salem, as a trustee of the Danvers State Hospital.

Hoover Attends Affair Given in Mellon's Honor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Paying new tribute to Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury and now Ambassador to Great Britain, President Hoover attended a luncheon in his honor yesterday at the estate of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Vice-President Curtis and Cabinet members also were there.

It was the first time Mr. Hoover had left the White House for a midday meal in many months.

Safe From Clutch of Floral Despoilers

CALIFORNIA CACTUSES HAVE A BEAUTY AND DEFENSE ALL THEIR OWN

San Marino Cactus Garden Thrives in Rocks and Sand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—"Keep off the grass" and "Don't touch the flowers" are two signs which gardeners find to be almost unnecessary in an eight-acre corner of the Huntington Botanic Gardens here.

For most of the plants growing on this space are cactuses, well-coated wtih thorns and silently suggesting that they be left in peace either by appreciating or intruding hands. And as for the grass, there isn't any. Cactus plants, it seems, prefer less cultivated surroundings and appear to thrive best among rocks and in sand.

The pleasant surroundings in which this garden grows and the industry with which its founder pursued a search for rare succulent plants in every corner of the earth bring it the distinction of being one of the most complete collections of individual specimens of succulents in the world.

Two thousand species are represented by thousands of individual plants—so many that the keeper of the garden has no record of the exact number. And besides this there are many hybrids that have been developed by Mr. William Hertrich, the curator.

The exhibitions are without a long history, but they do have an intense one. In 1908 Mr. Henry E. Huntington sent Mr. Hertrich to Mexico for the purpose of collecting specimens of cactus. After visiting many portions of that country he returned with 8000 specimen plants which were removed to the Huntington estate in San Marino and served as the initial planting. Since then Mr. Hertrich has made many other important collecting trips, returning from the last of these in December when he visited Mexico again and obtained new specimens of plants for the gardens.

Four years ago the collections were opened to the public, as were the exhibitions of the Huntington library and art gallery, under the will of Henry E. Huntington. For a time the gardens were considered merely decorative by many persons who came to inspect the collections in the library and art gallery. But they have gradually assumed a more individual rôle and attract an increasing number of visitors who are far more interested in botany than in books and art.

During the height of the blooming season, which is midwinter for the cactus garden, hundreds of flowering specimens are an inviting scene for anyone who is interested in desert plants

Mr. Hertrich has witnessed three or four bursts of enthusiasm for cactus gardens, but this new interest, he says, has persisted longer and appears more generally distributed than any that have preceded it.

World Court Month by Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—It happily has proved possible to secure for the Free Zone case between France and Switzerland on April 18 a quorum of the judges who took part in the proceedings in December, 1930. The attendance of Mr. Frank B. Kellogg who differed radically from his colleagues on that occasion is particularly desired. Mr. Kellogg held that the Court had no jurisdiction to impose on the contestants a settlement of the nonlegal aspects of the dispute, whereas there was a feeling among the other judges that the Court had been authorized to do this by the terms of reference.

* * *

The Bulgarian agent before the Permanent Court of International Justice in the case concerning the interpretation of the Kafandaris-Molloff Agreement informed the Registrar of the Court that his Government, availing itself of the right conferred upon it by Article 31 of the Statute and Article 71 of the rules of the Court, has appointed Mr. Papazoff, a former member of sit on the Court during this case. Mr. Papazoff, a former member of various mixed arbitral tribunals, already has sat as judge ad hoc for the so-called "Greco-Bulgarian Communities Case" (advisory opinion of July 31, 1930).

* * *

Colombia, under the sole condition of reciprocity, has subscribed to the optional clause, bringing the total number of states now bound, with or without reservations, by this clause up to 37. Acceptance of the optional clause implies recognition of the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court in disputes of a legal order, so between the signatories of that clause—subject to the reservations made in accepting it—a unilateral request suffices to bring a dispute before the Court. The Colombian delegate to the League of Nations deposited at Geneva on Jan. 6 the instrument of ratification by his Government of the Statute of the Court and the annexed clause.

* * *

The year 1931 was the first of the Court in its new composition. The first question the new Court had to deal with was the delivery of an advisory opinion in the Upper Silesian minorities school case between Poland and Germany.

The hearings in this case, after extensive preliminary work, were held from April 15 to 22 and the Court on May 15 delivered an advisory opinion with practical unanimity — 11 to 1 — stating that the children excluded from the German minority schools on the basis of the language tests provided for in the Council's resolution of March 12, 1927, could not now by reason of this circumstance be refused access to these schools. So the Court took the German view of the case.

Although the case itself was a rather small one, it derived a good deal of importance from its implications, because the article in the German-Polish minority treaty concerning the duty to establish minority schools, which the World Court was called upon to interpret, appears in all minority treaties, and by its interpretation of these thorny points of all minority treaties, the Court aided in preventing future difficulties from the same source.

* * *

The most momentous decision the Court delivered in 1931 was the advisory opinion relating to the proposed customs union between Austria and Germany, the full Court having been in attendance. The public hearings lasted two and one-half weeks, after which the Court held private six-hour sessions daily for nearly a month owing to the intricate and delicate nature of the question. On Sept. 5 the Court, by 8 votes to 7, declared the plan for an Austro-German customs union would endanger Austrian independence and therefore could not be carried out without the consent of the League of Nations. The majority of the Court held that the customs union would constitute a "special régime," which would threaten Austria's economic independence.

Although it was realized that, as the Court was asked to give a ruling on a political issue, it was bound to give a political answer, the widespread criticisms of what was called a "politically tainted" decision appeared to impress the Court. Whereas in the next case between Poland and Lithuania, the Polish judge voted against the standpoint of the country to which he belongs as to nationality, there was seen a marked desire of the World Court to refute any alleged political sentiments and to reassure the world that the Court will certainly uphold the high standard of international justice free from political bias.

* * *

The bone of contention in this Polish-Lithuanian case was whether the international engagements in force obliged Lithuania to open railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland on the Landwarow-Kaisiadorys sector. The Court's answer was unanimously in the negative. The original bone of contention back of this question, however, was really Vilna. For Lithuania claims Vilna, which was seized by Poland in October, 1920, as its historical capital, and therefore severed all railway connection with Poland, in the way of economic reprisal against Poland.

* * *

The last cases with which the Court occupied itself in 1931 were those relating to the Free City of Danzig. By 11 votes to 3—Polish, French and Colombian judges—the Court ruled that Poland is not entitled to use Danzig harbor as a naval base. The hearing of the second Danzig-Polish case, relating to the treatment of Polish Nationals in Danzig, was from Dec. 7 to 15. The questions submitted to the Court required an interpretation of Article 104, Paragraph 5, of the Treaty of Versailles and Article 35 of the Convention of Paris between Poland and Danzig. Poland claims that Polish citizens in Danzig should enjoy the same rights as Danzig citizens, except the so-called political rights, while the Danzigers maintain that Polish citizens should be treated not less favorably than other foreigners. Both Poland and Danzig failed to sustain their pleas.

Hue, Hidden in Indo-China, Keeps Splendor of Early Days

Travelers Off Beaten Track Find Architecture Rivaling That of Peiping—Route From Hanoi Runs Through Miles of Rice Fields

By MARGARET ROPER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUE, Indo-China—Hué, lying far off the beaten tracks, has lost the distinction of being the capital of Indo-China to the modern Hanoi, but it is still the center of the court of the kings of Annam. Only in Hué may be found the pageantry and splendor of 1000 years ago and a beauty of architecture that vies with that of Peiping. Quaint scenes and customs, age-old temples and picturesque pagodas and many relics of a great past still lie unexplored in this little-known place.

The route by automobile from Hanoi to Hué, a distance of 450 miles, runs through miles upon miles of paddy fields, with here and there the water buffalo ambling along in the mud as the boys sow the rice. Sometimes one encounter these gigantic beasts with the inevitable urchin leading them by a rope. Occasionally a native village is passed, and during the morning hours a glimpse of a market in full swing is obtained. Here the women squat around in groups chatting or bargaining. The chief impression is of hundreds of huge straw hats glistening in the sunshine. In Annam, though the dimensions of the hats have in no wise decreased, the shape has changed to conical from the flat hat worn in Tonkin.

Though Annam is under the French protectorate, it still retains its status as a separate kingdom, and its young Emperor is studying in Paris at the present time.

Tombs of the Emperors

His subjects include 252,000 Annamese, 2840 Mois, an uncivilized though harmless tribe found in the inland districts around the jungle, 678 Chinese, and 360 Europeans and Americans.

Among the finest monuments in Hué are the tombs of the emperors, which for beauty of architectural design are hardly to be surpassed.

The best way to visit these is by sampan, gliding down the River of Perfumes and approaching these different monuments from the stately avenues that lead up from the river.

A sampan costs about $1.50 for the day. In the bow of this large flat-bottomed boat a neat coconut fiber matting is laid for the passengers, while behind, under the canopy in the center of the boat, the family live, sleep, and eat,—a little home with pictures and ornaments hung inside.

After two hours of gliding upstream the Pagoda of the Celestial is reached. The graceful carved stone columns rising majestically at the water's edge, border flights of broad stone steps.

Later comes the tomb of Ming-Mang (tomb of filial piety). From the river it is approached through a long straight avenue shaded by stately pine trees. The massive gateway is guarded by two gilt-bronze lions. Granite steps lead to a parapet of stone wonderfully carved and covered with a dome paneled in gold and red lacquer work. In the center is the square stela—a solid upright slab of marble found near all tombs containing a record of achievements.

The tomb of Khai-dinh, father of the present Emperor of Annam, stands on an imposing hill unsheltered by forest or tree. The effect is striking as it glistens in the sun, with the stone elephants, horses, and other figures lined up on each side of the court.

Throne Room Richly Decorated

But the tombs and temples are not all that Hué has to offer. There is the Emperor's palace surrounded by beautiful gardens. The throne room, richly decorated in red and gold, is superb, though it contains nothing beyond the carved throne on a dais with canopy and a table in the center of the hall. Here Annamese courts and audiences have been held for generations.

The oldest monument in Hué is the "Temple of Heaven." This temple, open to the sky, is of Chinese origin, dating back to the third century B. C., when the Chinese invaded Indo-China. It is one of the most beautiful spectacles in the Orient.

Pine woods surround this marvelous relic of the past which, though perhaps not so beautiful as the Temple of Heaven in Peiping, is a worthy companion to it, and an exact reproduction as to size and plan.

Milk Regulation Board Discussed

Plans for the formation of a board of milk regulation in Massachusetts were discussed yesterday at an all-day public session of the Legislative Committee on Agriculture at the State House.

Formation of such a board, in the opinion of State Senator Thomas Johnston, chairman of the committee, is one method of preventing unfairness caused by the expensive standard of equipment on milk farms which handicaps dairymen. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president of First National Stores, declared that uninspected milk should not be allowed to come into this State for sales.

Such a board would consist of the State Commissioners of Agriculture and Public Health and three members appointed by the Governor. Two of these would represent the dairy industry, while the third, a woman, would represent the consumers. Their duties would be to establish rules and regulations for inspection of dairy farms within and outside of the State and to enforce compulsory annual inspection of such farms.

Experts to Study Mayan Geography

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11 (AP)—A research party left here yesterday by steamer for Guatemala to study Mayan civilization from the angle of geography and to seek further light on the ancient inhabitants of Central America. Their campaign will comprise five years of expeditions and exploration.

Those departing yesterday were Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Atwood and their son, Dr. Rollin S. Atwood, and Mr. Webster McBryde, son of Mr. John McBryde, dean of Tulane University Graduate School.

The work will be carried on under the general direction of the Carnegie Foundation. They will be joined in Guatemala by Dr. C. W. Kidder, who is in general charge of Carnegie work there, and others.

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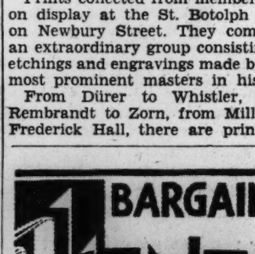

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NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

89TH ANNUAL STATEMENT—DECEMBER 31, 1931

The Mutual Life
Insurance Company of New York
DAVID F. HOUSTON, President
34 Nassau Street, New York

ASSETS

Real Estate	$ 10,262,208
Mortgage Loans	309,931,004
Policy Loans	200,594,468
Liberty Bonds and other U.S. Gov't Securities	40,822,665
Other Bonds	482,010,249
Stocks	21,879,757
Interest and Rents due and accrued	17,711,867
Premiums in course of collection	16,120,900
Cash ($6,295,236.87 at interest)	6,885,281
Cash advanced to pay claims	17,650
Total	$1,106,236,049

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves	$ 952,045,536
Supplementary Contract Reserves	19,509,585
Other Policy Liabilities	18,222,491
Premiums, Interest, and Rents paid in advance	1,694,068
Miscellaneous Liabilities	4,790,704
Reserve for Taxes	3,371,582
Dividends payable in 1932	43,175,689
Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	395,804
Contingency Reserve (Surplus)	63,030,590
Total	$1,106,236,049

In this statement bonds not subject to amortization and all stocks are at values furnished by National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

Increase in Assets during 1931	$54,039,556
Dividends payable in 1932	$43,175,689
Insurance in force December 31, 1931	$4,450,294,284

PAUL S. BURNS, Manager
BEACON TRUST BUILDING
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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EDWARD W. BEATTY, *President, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Canada*
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WM. MARSHALL BULLITT, *Counsellor at Law, Louisville, Ky.*
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JAMES H. PERKINS, *President, City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York*
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EDWIN THORNE, *New York*
WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE, *New York*
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CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, *New York*
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Goodhope Cottage

In Five Parts

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part V

A NUMBER of days slipped by, and still no visitor from South America came to Goodhope. The girls kept every room in shining order; Aunt Carol saw that the refrigerator and cake box were well stocked, so as to be ready with an emergency luncheon or dinner at a few moments' notice. Nancy, eager to do her part to make a good impression, settled down to such steady habits of work and study that Ruth began to think her twin might become a credit to Goodhope, after all.

"Maybe your Uncle John has decided that as long as he has such good tenants, he won't bother to come after all," said Nancy hopefully one morning.

"We can't count on that." Ruth shook her head decidedly. "We must be ready for him any day, and it is very important that we make a good impression if we want to keep Goodhope You'll remember that, won't you, Nancy?" she added, anxious that her sister should not slacken her meritorious efforts.

"Oh, yes, indeed I will," replied Nancy willingly. As a matter of fact, she felt that more than the future of Goodhope was in question. She was hoping that when Uncle John saw what a winsome niece Alice was, he would be moved to do something to make her further education possible. And no doubt he would be influenced in any decision by the sort of friends Alice had. "Let me see," she went on with a businesslike air, "I believe it's my turn to do the dusting today. I can't do it this morning, Aunt Carol, because I've promised to make announcements in the junior study hall, but I'll hurry home after school and do it."

"I'll help," volunteered Alice. "You helped me last time, Nancy."

Ruth looked somewhat surprised, and Nancy flushed a little. "Nancy does lots of useful little things that nobody knows about," said Alice with a nod, "and I think someone should bring her good deeds to the light."

"Time to start for school, girls." Nancy jumped up, glad to put a stop to this kind of conversation, which was so new to her that she felt embarrassed. She was used to having her faults pointed out—Ruth felt that that was her duty as a sister; but such outspoken praise as Alice's she scarcely knew how to take.

"I'm going shopping this afternoon," said Aunt Carol, as the girls scattered, "so I won't be here when you get home, but I'll be here in plenty of time to get dinner."

"Don't hurry, Aunt Carol," said Nancy. "Alice and I will have everything spic-and-span, and we'll even start dinner, if necessary, won't we, Alice?"

"Of course," nodded Alice.

* * *

The friendship which had sprung up between lively Nancy and quiet, studious Alice was a constant source of surprise to Ruth and the other girls as well, but as a matter of fact it was a good thing for them both. Nancy was taking on some of Alice's steady ways, and Alice was learning to have more fun.

Today they hurried home directly after school, slipped into smocks, and set to work. "That library chandelier hasn't been dusted for some time," said Nancy, looking up at it with interest, when the cleaning was almost finished.

"Perhaps we'd better leave that this time," said Alice. "Let's put the rugs down and get the furniture into place so that things will be in order when Aunt Carol and the rest come in." She broke off, laughing, as she looked at Nancy. "Nancy, you're a sight with that bandana twisted round your head. And you're all smudges."

"Smudges, say you?" Nancy took a bit of charcoal from the fireplace and swiftly drew fierce mustachios and heavy eyebrows on her rosy face. "Now, I must climb," she said gayly. "I feel like a pirate, and pirates climb, you know. Besides, I feel that a polished chandelier will prove to Uncle John, beyond a doubt, just what reliable tenants we are. Now, we can push this table under the chandelier and set this chair on it, and I can mount and—"

"The table isn't any too steady," said Alice, trying it, "even for a pirate." And she laughed heartily at Nancy's fierce countenance.

"You'll have to hold it, of course," and Nancy began pushing the table into position. The chair followed, and then the pirate mounted nimbly and grasped the chandelier firmly just as steps were heard on the porch and the front door opened.

"I'm very much interested in this Goodhope experiment." To the girls' horror, they heard Miss Mitchell's pleasant voice in the hall. "If it works well, it may be a solution to a problem that has been troubling Park Ridge for some time—suitable homelike living conditions for girls who would like to come from the small towns and farms around here."

"Of course," came a masculine voice that caused Alice to catch her breath and look at Nancy in quick alarm, "in a community like this, where high schools are few and far between, that is a necessity."

"Yes," replied Miss Mitchell. "We have given the question a good deal of thought and we are wondering if coöperative cottages like Goodhope may not be the answer."

"We are enjoying Goodhope Cottage very much," Ruth was saying in what Nancy called her "best hostess tones." "Just let me take your coat, Miss Mitchell, and, Mr. Barnett, may I take yours, too? Alice will be surprised to know that her uncle is here."

"No doubt. But if I remember Alice, she is never taken off guard—always prim and precise and dignified."

"Yes, Alice is always ready for emergencies of any kind," said Ruth. "Today you will have a good opportunity to see just how things run here, and you must take us just as you find us. I'll take you right to the heart of the house—the study."

Nancy felt a wild impulse to laugh as Ruth's complacent voice made this neat little welcoming speech. Of course, Ruth had expected everything to be in its usual pleasant order.

"Oh, Nancy, we must fly!" said Alice desperately, and Nancy agreed with fervor. She tried to scramble hastily down, but her foot slipped, and Miss Mitchell, Mr. Barnett and Ruth appeared in the doorway of the disordered library just as Nancy, struggling for a foothold, failed to find it, and tumbled in an undignified heap on the pile of rugs.

* * *

It was Alice who came to the rescue. Embarrassed as she was at this extremely informal way of greeting her uncle, she saw that Nancy was even more embarrassed, and that Ruth was gazing with tragic eyes at the jumble of rugs, furniture, and Nancy, all sprinkled with plaster dust which had sifted down from around the loosened chandelier. Miss Mitchell, Alice saw, was trying not to laugh. Uncle John's mouth was set in a straight line. "You see," explained Alice, in a valiant effort to save the day, "Nancy and I were doing a bit of extra cleaning and hadn't quite finished. The living room is in order, and a fire's laid there."

"Oh, an open fire? How nice!" Miss Mitchell rose to the occasion nobly, and the girls heard her chatting easily as Ruth and the guests crossed the hall.

Nancy looked at Alice with eyes that were despairing under the charcoal eyebrows, and the corners of her mouth drooped in spite of the fiercely upstanding mustachios. "Now I've done it!" she said sorrowfully. "I've made such a bad impression on your uncle that he'll not want us for tenants, and he won't approve of your associates, and what will Miss Mitchell think—to say nothing of Ruth?"

"Miss Mitchell thought it was a good joke, though she was too polite to laugh," said Alice, smiling in spite of herself as she looked at the odd picture before her.

"Alice, you run and change your dress and join the party in the living room. I'll just finish here, and then I'll make some cocoa and bring in a tray. That will help a bit, perhaps." And as Alice hesitated, she added. "Run on, now. Remember, your uncle will expect some attention from his niece."

Alice went reluctantly, and Nancy rose to her feet and stood looking at the chandelier. "Now that I've started, I intend to finish dusting that chandelier," she said grimly, and climbed up once more. The fixture had become loosened when Nancy jerked it in falling, and now it was unsteady under her efforts. Plaster dust continued to fall, and finally a piece of plaster gave way. Nancy looked at the result of her work with dismay, and then suddenly her eyes opened very wide. "Why, what is a piece of tin doing up there?" she murmured. And as a sudden thought came to her, she worked carefully and breathlessly, removing more and more of the plaster. "Something is hidden up there, I do believe," she whispered excitedly, "and I do believe it's a box."

* * *

Alice had taken her place in the group about the living room fire, and conversation was moving forward with pleasant sedateness when a very disheveled and excited Nancy, her pirate cap well covered with plaster dust, appeared in the doorway. "Oh, do come and help quick!" she cried. "I've got all the tools we'll need. I believe I've discovered Alice's treasure!"

Even dignified Uncle John sprang up at that announcement, and it was he who put careful finishing touches to Nancy's work and brought down the box. "The old key is lost," he said, "Shall I open it for you, Alice? I'm sure your mother would be willing."

Alice stared at the box with unbelieving eyes, as her uncle pried up the lid. "Grandmother's jewels! That's just what we thought! And some pieces of family silver."

"Some of these are valuable," said her uncle, "very valuable, for they are old, old pieces. And here is some money, too! Alice, I must tell you that the old division of the property has always troubled me, and I had come home intending to make an adjustment."

"But now you won't need to," said Alice joyfully, "for mother has her share, after all." She was looking eagerly through the box. "Here's a note from grandfather. I won't read it all aloud, but it starts, 'I have concealed this box here for safe keeping. I am sure you will find it without difficulty, for you know I always called this room my secretary, and my will says quite plainly, 'in the top of the secretary—seek until you find.' So that explains everything!"

"We never thought of that! exclaimed Uncle John, "whimsical as we knew father to be!"

"And now Alice can finish high school and go on to college, can't she?" demanded Nancy eagerly. "And may we stay on in Goodhope?"

"I don't know who has a better right," said Mr. Barnett. "In fact, as I find a very alert and delightful niece who will know how to make good use of it, I think I shall just give the house to Alice." And he smiled at the delighted Alice.

"Oh, here come Aunt Carol and the girls!" cried Nancy. "Goody! We must tell them quick."

"Aunt Carol," said Alice, her face beaming, "Nancy found our hidden box of valuables. And Uncle John is going to give Goodhope to me. We can stay here all this year and next, too."

"I can see," said Uncle John, "that these coöperative cottages will work out well. Perhaps, Miss Mitchell, I can be of some use to the school in starting them, for I have other houses here in Park Ridge that could be fitted up on the pattern of Goodhope, and rented on reasonable terms."

"Oh, that would be splendid!" said Miss Mitchell, her tone full of delighted appreciation.

"And to think," said Ruth slowly, "that Goodhope was Nancy's idea. Nancy's responsible for all this." There was real respect in her eyes as she looked at her disheveled twin, and Nancy flushed with pleasure.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said Nancy. "We'll celebrate. A spread in honor of Uncle John and Alice and the new coöperative cottages—"

"And Nancy!" put in Alice.

"And Goodhope Cottage—may it have a long and useful life!" added Miss Mitchell.

"And now to prepare the spread—" said Ruth hospitably.

"Will you make a spice cake, Nancy?" asked Margaret laughing.

"Absolutely!" Nancy scampered down the hall to the kitchen. "Full of mustard and sage and pepper and iced with plaster dust!"

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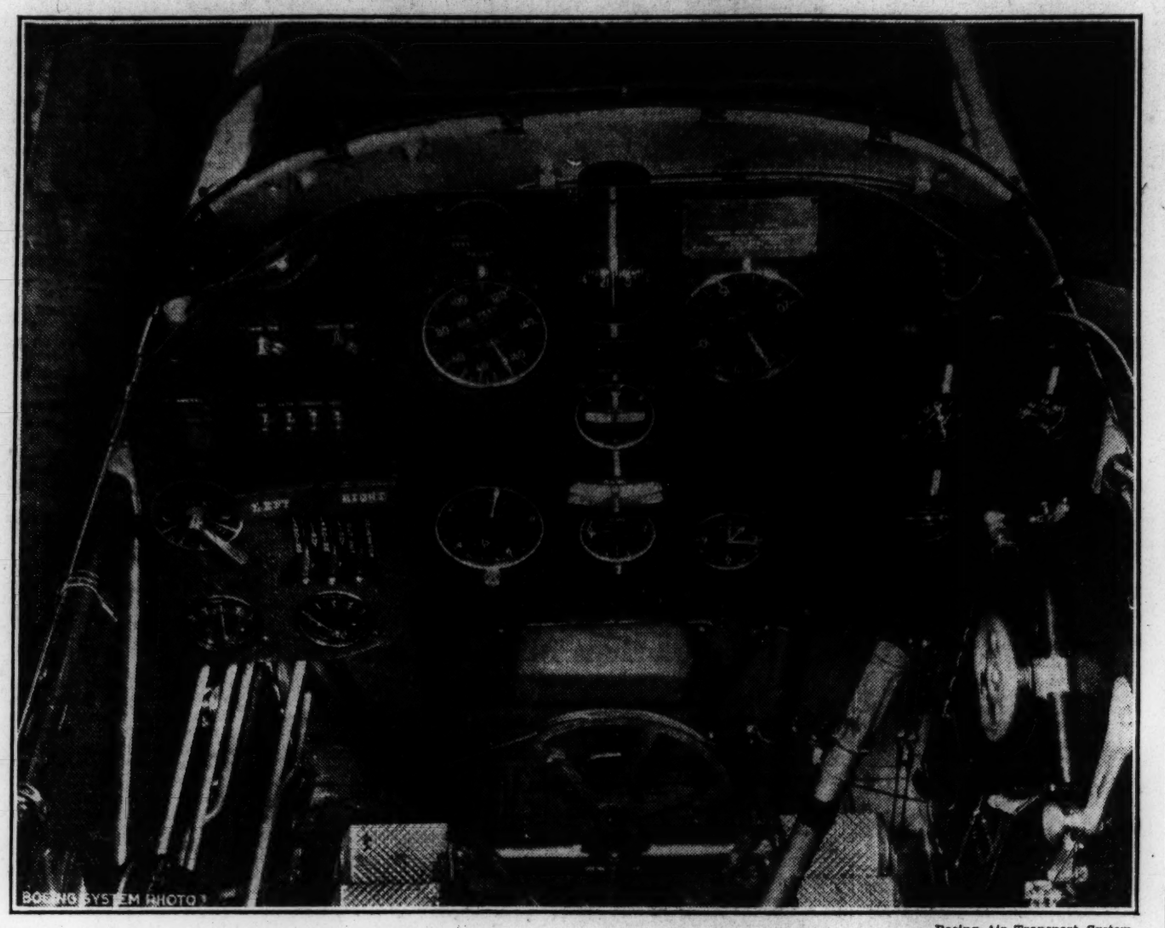

Boeing Air Transport System

Special Instrument Arrangement for Night Flying Is Presented in This Photograph of a Boeing Mail Plane of the Type Carrying Much United States' Air Mail. The Left Section of the Instrument Board Is Devoted to Electrical Control Equipment. Flight Instruments Are Grouped in the Center of the Panel Because They Are Used Most Often by the Pilot. On the Right Side Are Located Engine Gauges. Throttle, Spark and Mixture Controls Are Grouped Together on the Left Side of the Cockpit. Other Important Controls, Besides the Stick and Rudder Bar, Are the Stabilizer Adjuster, Emergency Fuel Pump, Landing Light Regulators, Fire Extinguisher Controls, and a Master Switch to Cut Out the Entire Electric System of the Plane in Case of a Forced Landing.

Aviation on the Ground

By RENÉE B. STERN

First of a Series of Four Articles on Vocational Aviation

NINE out of ten persons who vision aviation as a life work picture themselves as pilots flying great planes through the sky and landing safely, despite fearful odds. Yet for every man or woman in the air there are four to six persons on the ground who are necessary in order to keep the flyer aloft. It is no more sensible to think of the pilot as the only person connected with aviation than it is to regard the engineer as the only railroad man, or the actor as the sole worker in the motion picture field.

Many interesting positions are open to the air-minded person, and many of them are more easily attained than piloting. Not only does it cost less in time and money to attain some of these positions, but persons who do not feel themselves fitted for flying but are interested in the work can find their opportunity here.

Because there are so many ground jobs there is greater possibility of finding work when times are slack. The novice may choose to enter production work or the commercial end of the business, or, if he prefers, there are positions open on the flying field.

Designing, Constructing, Testing

Let us glance at what a man can do in the production side of aviation. Men are needed to design, construct, or test airplanes and their engines. A constantly increasing list of airplane and engine accessories and field-control accessories calls for trained men to design and build them. These include instruments, fuel and oil gauges, airplane radio equipment, furniture and all that goes toward the interior decoration of passenger planes. The chemist has his place in this part of the work; so has the man who constructs hangars. The variety and possibilities in this section of aeronautics demands a discussion by itself.

The commercial end of the business takes care of the financial side of building and operating airplanes and also of the plants where they are built. It keeps busy an organized force of salesmen and saleswomen, a group of advertising and publicity writers, lecturers, and necessary agents at ticket offices and on the flying fields themselves. All arrangements for transporting mail, passengers, and freight service are handled by the commercial force.

At the field and along the routes there must be a ground force of inspectors and mechanics who test each plane before and after a flight. Electricians and mechanics overhaul all planes that are in service and ground radio men keep in touch with pilots in the air. Experts handle the lighting system at airports and along the main routes. Then there are those who keep the field itself in condition and help construct hangars and the great poles used for anchoring dirigibles. Both men and women serve as stewards on large transcontinental aircraft.

Besides these people directly connected with the work are aerial photographers; men who "dust" fields and plant seed as agricultural aids; interior decorators who plan offices and the inside of plane cabins; garment makers who design special clothing for the use of air men and women.

Where Do Recruits Come From?

Some of these callings can be learned by taking special courses, in others the workers find their early training in allied industries. Many of the transportation men, for instance, are recruited from the offices of railway, steamship, express and bus lines. Other positions are attained by beginning in the industry itself in some humble capacity and working into a better position as one's knowledge increases and ability is demonstrated. In the mechanical work, many a man begins as a helper and advances to a chief mechanic's job or that of a field superintendent. More than one young woman in a smaller city has begun as stenographer in a ticket office and gradually done more and more work as information clerk and ticket saleswoman until she has found herself in charge of the ticket office in her town.

Aviation is a good deal like any other calling: one gets out of it what one puts in. It is a new business, every part of it, and so it is a changing and growing business. The young man or woman who enters the field of aeronautics now, who is willing to work and study, to learn about allied lines of work on which his depends, or which depend on his branch of the service, has a future just as big as he or she is capable of making it. But how does one enter the work? That demands discussion by itself.

Signaling Through the Ground

An Art of Serbian Herdsmen

I MUST mention now that the pasture lands of my native village lay alongside of a territory of a score of square miles which in some years was all planted in corn. During the months of August and September these vast cornfields were like deep forests. . . .

To prevent the herd from straying into the cornfields at night was a great task, for the performance of which the boys had to be trained in daytime by their experienced leader. It goes without saying that each day we boys first worked off our superfluous energy in wrestling, swimming, hockey and other strenuous games, and then settled down to the training in the arts of a herdsman which we had to practice at night.

One of these arts was signaling through the ground. Each boy had a knife with a long wooden handle. This knife was stuck deep into the ground. A sound was made by striking against the wooden handle, and the boys, lying down and pressing their ears close to the ground, had to estimate the direction and the distance of the origin of sound. Practice made us quite expert in this form of signaling. We knew at that time that the sound traveled through the ground far better than through the air, and that a hard and solid ground transmitted sound much better than the plowed-up ground. We knew, therefore, that the sound produced this way near the edge of the pasture land could not be heard in the soft ground of the cornfields stretching along the edge. A Roumanian cattle thief, hidden at night in the cornfields, could not hear our ground signals and could not locate us.

Kos, the Slovenian, my teacher and interpreter of physical phenomena, could not explain this, and I doubt very much whether the average physicist of Europe at that time could have explained it. It is the basis of a discovery which I made about twenty-five years after my novel experiences in that herdsman's summer school in Idvor.—From "From Immigrant to Inventor," by Michael Pupin. (Scribners.)

Because of Thy Great Bounty

Because I have been given much,
I, too, shall give;
Because of Thy great bounty, Lord,
Each day I live.
I shall divide my gifts from Thee
With every brother that I see
Who has the need of help from me.

Because I have been sheltered, fed,
By Thy good care,
I cannot see another's lack
And I not share
My glowing fire, my loaf of bread,
My roof's shelter overhead,
That he, too, may be comforted.

Because love has been lavished so
Upon me, Lord,
A wealth I know that was not meant
For me to hoard,
I shall give love to those in need,
The cold and hungry clothe and feed,
Thus shall I show my thanks indeed.

—GRACE NOLL CROWELL, in "Federal Council Bulletin."

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Mail Bag

Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Wilson:

No doubt the best way to express gratitude for our new "Stamp Corner" is actively to support it. My interest in philately began after reading an article in the Monitor on the subject of stamp collecting about two years ago.

My collection is a general one of about 3000 stamps. I am especially interested in commemorative stamps, air-mail stamps and stamps depicting animals, scenes, etc. Unlike some collectors, I am not hoping to pick up some unusual stamp and find a fortune. I get my enjoyment and thrill of adventure from day to day, and often with the most inexpensive stamps. When they come my way, I collect covers and precancels.

We have just organized the Gainesville Philatelic Society, of which I am the secretary. We hold our meetings in the Library of the Florida State Museum on the campus of the University of Florida, at the invitation of the director of the museum, Dr. Van Hynning. Some of our members have collected stamps for 35 or 40 years, while others are just beginners. Quite a few of our ardent members are students of the University of Florida. One of our members has stamps in his collection from every country in the world known to have issued stamps. Of course, we have access to the collection of the museum. This collection includes most of the early United States stamps in mint condition. The museum also specializes in German stamps.

I am a busy professional woman, over 20. This hobby is about my only recreation outside of garden club work and care of my fox terrier, Snubs. To me stamp collecting cultivates an international feeling and my interest in many small foreign countries has dated from my first acquaintance with their stamps. As the stamp corner promises to be a veritable storehouse of information, I am going to keep each issue, making a separate scrapbook for it.

Here is a thank you to all who have made possible this addition to our invaluable daily paper. S. B. F.

[Our "Stamp Corner" is published on the first Thursday of each month. The above letter will be of interest to the many young philatelists who write to and read the Mail Bag.—ED.]

Enfield, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, though I have read its contents for some time. I live in Enfield, a suburb of Sydney, which is the capital of New South Wales, and the largest and oldest city of Australia. I attend Fort Street High School, the largest high school in Sydney, and tcok my intermediate certificate last year. The intermediate certificate comes at the end of the third year of secondary school work, and is the first public examination a high school boy sits for.

Australia is a rich country, and has untold wealth in the form of wool, and good wheat country, and much hidden mineral wealth. Most of the "back" country, the country farthermost from Sydney, is given over to large sheep stations of hundreds of thousands of acres.

I should like to correspond with boys of from 15 to 17 years of age, especially French boys studying English.

Eric F.

Shelby, Montana

Dear Editor:

I like to read the letters in the Mail Bag. They are very interesting.

Last summer we went to camp in Glacier National Park. Shelby is only 86 miles from the East Entrance. We had a motorboat ride across Two Medicine Lake. When we were on the boat we were two thousand feet above sea level. We saw the following mountains: Henry, Helen, Rising Wolf, and Rockwell.

One day we went for a hike of 10 miles. First we went to Twin Falls. The scenery was very beautiful. Then we went up almost to the top of Mount Helen. A government guide went with us. He told us the names of flowers and trees, and showed us how to tell the age of trees. He also showed us a flower that had green blossoms, which he called hellebore. We were certainly ready to rest when we got back that night!

Love to all Mail Baggers.

Elna V.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Dorothy P. (12), Freeport, N. Y.—Interested in music and sports.

Jean S. (12), Normal, Ill.—Interested in stamps, reading and sports.

Bernice G. (12), Torrance, Calif.—Interested in stamp and snapshop collecting and sports.

Dortha J. (12), Torrance, Calif.—Interested in stamps, postcards and sports.

Ethel M. (13), Inglewood, Calif.

Mary Jane L. (13), Oilton, Okla.

Dorothy G. (14), Fresno, Calif.—Exchange postcards.

Jessie Leola C (16), Bellaire, Texas.—Interested in books and sports.

Mildred B. (16), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in aviation and collecting snapshots.

Ruth P. (17), Big Timber, Mont.

Doris B., Amarillo, Texas.—Especially from the vicinity of Los Angeles.

Rene L., Christchurch, New Zealand.—Will send New Zealand stamps.

Patricia C., Brisbane, Australia.—Interested in music and golf.

From Boys

Wayne K. (12), Torrance, Calif.—Interested in Boy Scouts and sports.

Kenneth C. (12), Halifax, Yorks, England.—Especially from Africa and America. Interested in stamps.

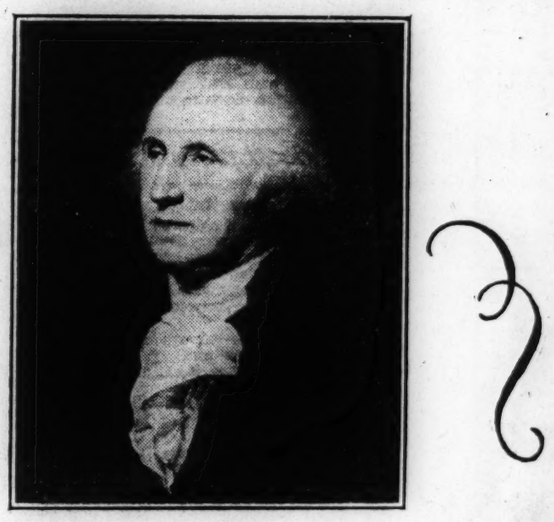
Paul C. (14), Bristol, England.—From American boys.

Tom E. (17), Llanelly, Wales.

James M. H. (18), Dallas, Texas.—Interested in literature and music.

Kurt P. (18), Berlin, Germany.—Interested in commerce and sport.

Philip B., Coudersport, Pa.—Interested in stamps, reading and sports.



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Have you ever wondered if the familiar profile picture of George Washington on your postage stamps is the *only* excellent portrait of the first President of the United States? Well, it isn't. There are many other likenesses of him which deserve honorable mention. So the United States Government in honor of the Bicentennial observance of George Washington is issuing a series of twelve postage stamps bearing his portrait. These likenesses were taken from various pictures of the great General, the execution of which form some very interesting incidents in his life.

In order that Monitor readers may know the stories behind these new stamps

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

will publish a series of twelve articles, beginning March 17, on

The Stories of the Postage Stamp Portraits

The originals will be reproduced in the Monitor with a clear-cut description of Washington at this particular period of his career, the circumstances connected with the painting of the picture, and a commentary on the artist.

Young people will want to keep this series for their scrap books, accompanied perhaps by a collection of the stamps. The collection will make an interesting exhibit for young folks as well as adults to preserve as a souvenir of the Bicentennial.

Be sure of having the complete set of articles by signing the coupon NOW.

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2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

THE HOME FORUM

London's Only River

LONDON'S river? Of course, the Thames. But why not Reading's river, or Henley's river? Indeed, the Thames has a whole valley to its name, and a myriad lovely little villages and towns to claim it.

The river that belongs to London and to London only begins in the vicinity of Wandsworth; or, if its springs start a little further out, the course of the river wanders about that delectable locality until it flows into the Thames hard by Wandsworth Bridge.

Few enough know of the River Wandle, and yet it has a fine and active history, and a still finer and more important present. For where else in the world has a lovely little river, with its country banks and glorious trees, been caught and cribbed and kept right inside a nation's capital?

As far back as 1870, in his introduction to his "Crown of Wild Olive," Ruskin appealed for its preservation. I do not know whether his passionate words bore fruit; but certain it is that, if you cross Wandsworth Bridge today, the road will very soon travel beside the Wandle, the Wandle in dishabille with several cottages and gardens left over, as it were, among the city streets, but a vigorous, swift-running little river clearly about its known and long-tried business.

A certain country flavor persists about the city here, although it is so near the roar and rush of the world mart. Trees of great age and solidity rise up verdantly in factory yards and petrol stations, and cottages with gardens behind palings persist; gardens and palings seem quite a tradition of Wandsworth, for here is a long row of them in refreshing contrast to the usual redbrick dullness. And as the river winds about, appears and disappears and winds away beyond the backs of houses or through allotment gardens full of cabbages, the factories and warehouses and shops are further diversified and brightened by mills in full force on the Wandle, their great wheels revolving and churning up the stream in a spate of bubbles. The river pops in and out beneath and beside the asphalt and the concrete with the most vigorous and purposeful air. Here is no sad and stagnant stream forlornly reminiscent of better days. Nor have the cottages and gardens that deserted look which left-overs in built-over districts usually show. The autumn flowers are brilliantly aggressive, also. There is a great cropping out over the pavements of boxes and barrels, loaded with country-looking fruits, with apples and pears and walnuts and cobs most unmistakably from English orchards, and at half the price the West End asks for foreign importations.

As one leaves Wandsworth for Mitcham, nursery gardens become insistently in evidence, making nothing whatever of the value of sites which should be used for warehouses and shops; there are tiled houses and commons, and, if it were not for the surf of city streets with their hard fastnesses of brick and concrete surging up on every side, one might, at Mitcham, feel oneself in a genuine little country village.

And then, suddenly, one leaves the tram lines, and comes to a ford; a country ford against the road, where it passes over our indomitable Wandle. A ford in which stand carts with two carters watering their horses. Yes, watering them in the pure, rushing stream, the "sparkling Wandle" immortalized by Pope.

How is it possible that the Wandle has preserved its integrity, the proud, triumphant Wandle which has led us so high-heartedly all the way from Wandsworth Bridge?

Here are walls and trees behind them and a gate on either side of the road on which is written "Water Meads." Then, if one has taken a great deal of trouble, and applied to the National Trust, in whose diadem the Wandle is perhaps the brightest jewel, and been further directed to the local Association for the Protection of the Wandle Open Spaces, which dispenses keys, we unlock the gates and behold on one side a lovely path winding along beside the burbling waters, dancing over pebbles with great trees on either side to shut out the houses, the river bank just as it has always been, bought and kept for us.

And on the other side, even more wonderful, is eighteen acres of meads and trees, with little tributaries rising and joining the river, now so clean, the countryside just as it was hundreds of years ago.

But a few minutes since we were in district S. W. 17, with its trams and traffic and hopeless encasement of asphalt and concrete. Now we are looking at wooden cottages set among fields, and presently there is a plank footway across the hatch of a lively, though beautiful, old mill and we issue onto a long stretch of still waters, in which are mirrored the majestic trees which have shadowed it for centuries. Here one may walk along the short-clipped turf for a mile and more; a water rat lopes across from the ditch to the clear water of the moving current which carries the autumn leaves so swiftly on their way, but otherwise one may spend an afternoon there and see no one. Cart horses are browsing in the fields, which stretch indefinitely. There is no sound but the cawing of the rooks and the many bird notes and the liquid ripple of the water. Tributaries abound, little deep streams from hidden springs, and there are noisy cascades under the hatches, where they join the mill stream.

Here is the secret of the Wandle's indomitable vigor through the city without: its springs and source are kept in all their ancient purity. How it sets one musing on the virtues of a good start! Here is a country river defying the city grime, and maintaining its own little place, determinedly and triumphantly active and yet unspoiled; speeding through the streets not in the least disheartened by the asphalt which clips it, nor by the warehouses that shadow it.

Ever since 1609 schemes have been started to take its waters from it; act after act of Parliament has been passed to prevent the absorption of the springs that feed it. Now the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth, the Corporation of Wimbledon, and other august bodies are championing the little river. Magdalen College, Oxford, has given a beautiful piece of land at Earlsfield, through which it flows, to Wandsworth; an old mere, probably the remains of the fish ponds of Merton Abbey, with the fields about it, has been purchased and preserved beside its banks right in the heart of Wandsworth, and on these green acres there is an open-air swimming pool. A great placard announces it as one passes down the tram lines; and way behind is the Wandle, one side a rustic stream with the roots of the trees shoring up the bank, and elder and loosestrife and willow herb and wild roses in a lovely tangle, and on the other side the sternest asphalt pavement and iron railings with an uncompromising row of London houses opposite. But the waters dash along to the mill at the end of the street, and get to their work on the water wheels just as they always have done.

London is a city of surprises; tucked away in forgotton corners are old gardens and old courtyards, oases of quiet, too, where birds gather and green things flourish. But the River Wandle carries right out into the city the freshness and peace of activity bred in the unspoiled, uncontaminated wellsprings beneath the ground. Here are the springs of the Wandle, preserved as they rise from those mysterious depths beneath the earth, as they have risen for a thousand years or more; and even the might of our modern civilization cannot crush their forcefulness.

However, the river owes a great deal to the humans who have befriended it throughout the ages. Why not? It has served them well, and it is such a companionable small river, so cheerfully small, so lively and vigorous for its size. It is keeping its own so remarkably amidst the evergrowing "citification" of London's environs that Wandsworth cannot continue to claim it as a more or less local affair. Wandsworth Bridge is S. W. 8, and the mouth of the river is there; so that the Wandle may rightly swell its current with laudable pride and claim its own as London's Only River; beginning in the bounds of the London Directory and flowing through the London Telephone Area; and inciting fine civic virtues and patriotism in those who live beside its waters; and doing a full river's job toward promoting the trade and commerce of the City; and, as a final flourish, bringing its streams to enlarge and amplify the mighty Thames. C. S. A.

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In a Private Collection in Germany

The House of the English Consul at Venice: From a Painting by Canaletto

PROBABLY no painter has ever produced a greater number of canvases than has Antonio Canale, better known as Canaletto. It is said that, during the twenty-five years which followed his return from Rome in 1722, he painted pictures at the rate of from twenty to thirty each month, producing in all no fewer than nine hundred. In such an enormous output, he no doubt received assistance, even if only in a minor degree, from the numerous pupils and followers who had adopted his precise and skillful drawing and his extreme attention to detail. Hence experienced critics recognize the difficulty of deciding, in many cases, where the work of Canaletto himself ends and that of his followers begins; but most would agree that this artist, in technique and structural design, in architectural drawing and in atmospheric effect, was a long way beyond any of those who imitated his style, with the exception of two; his nephew Bellotto, also known as Canaletto, and Francesco Guardi who surpassed him in imagination, in beauty of coloring, and in a greater sense of mystery and atmosphere.

Canaletto draws nobly and in admirable perspective, with a complete mastery of the effect to be produced by the magnificent architecture which, in Venice, he had always before him. His canvases are never crowded, and there is nothing overwhelming in the multitude of buildings, palaces, and churches which he introduces into his pictures. His work is even at times a little too fragile, too transparent for such subjects. Be this as it may, no one will deny to Canaletto the charm of clear still waters and sunny skies. His scenes are never cold or lifeless; sunlight warms and gilds the walls of his palaces; a red-tiled roof, a golden cloud, the colored coat of a gondolier, brighten his foregrounds. Shadow lies along the water's edge and pursues the moving boat, but the sun shines in at the windows of the houses along the waterside. The whole scene presents a refined and dignified liveliness. How boldly row the gondoliers, how swiftly glide the picturesque craft between the deep blue of sky and water, the one reflecting the azure of the other. Still and lucent, the surface of the canal is scarcely broken by the tiny ripples around the floating gondolas. Canaletto's blue tones are always slightly greenish, and this is perhaps what gives his pictures that warm, sunshiny radiance.

It was but natural that this artist should have painted the "House of the English Consul at Venice." It was probably through the good offices of Joseph Smith, who was then consul, that hundreds of Canaletto's pictures passed into English hands. He acted as agent between artist and buyer. A French writer, Ozanne, shrewdly observes that, when the artist visited England and realized what a high price his pictures commanded, he must at length have become aware that his friend, the consul, had suffered no material loss through his benevolent interest in the Venetian painter!

The less elaborate subjects, such as this one, lend a quieter and less formal beauty to some of his most pleasing pictures. In this the distant water, the hills and clouds are like a lovely little vignette, a tiny landscape complete in itself. The coloring is typical; sunlit, peaceful, quietly gay. There is activity but it is individual; the architecture is simple, but the more interesting for that; sky and water translucent as he well knew how to paint them. The graceful gondoliers are figures which, like their environment, are typical of Venice the beautiful.

Night in São Bernardo

I cannot say that I was awakened by a sound. If one were sensitive to such things, in São Bernardo one would never sleep; for at intervals throughout the night the multitudes of mongrel dogs clamor out an imaginary alarm and the roosters, hearing the uproar, conclude that it is morning and rend the stillness with their shrill voices.

This time, however, the predominant noise is a game of bowls outside my window. Mine host of the hotel is playing, for I can distinguish his voice among the shouts of "Bologna! Paulista!"—the names of the teams. They are all Italians here and have the national delight in sound. The voice of mine host, polishing glasses at dawn to an impassioned rendering of Verdi, is a delight to the ear though not an aid to slumber. Now the balls thump loudly against the backboard, and loud yells announce the end of the game. With much talk and rallying of the losers, they leave the bowling alley and presently good-nights are bellowed at the front gate; then some cars drive off with a tremendous roaring of engines, for in Brazil no one ever allows his car to make less noise than the law permits.

A holiday in Brazil is a serious problem. There are luxurious hotels in the towns, but in the villages there are only pensões not even dubiously clean. We have compromised by finding lodging in São Bernardo, a garden suburb of São Paulo, and here we are almost in luxury. There is electric light as, indeed, there is in almost all the state, and there is a bathroom—joy of joys! True, we have to share it with mine host, his wife, his son, his cousin and her husband, and a cook, probably related also, and two other lodgers. To add to the congestion, it is customary to arrange flowers in the bathroom, hence the geranium leaves in one's bath.

São Bernardo, to be seen at its best, should be viewed on the map. There it is laid out on a majestic scale with factories lining the railway, long rows of workers' houses near the factories, and a select residential district behind. In reality, of course, little of this exists. A long strip of red mud, cut through a wilderness of coarse grass and white-ant hills, bears a tin sign "Avenida Presidente Wilson"; and a similar one is dedicated to the "Barão do Rio Branco." But everywhere building is in progress. This morning, when I went down the street, some workers were skinning the turf from an empty lot; when I came back, a house was going up, the bricks being laid on the ground whence the turf had been removed, and plastered together with mud from a hole filled with water. The danger is that rain will come along before the roof is up, as the wall would dissolve with little persuasion. The architecture seems to be intermediate between the concrete and stone of São Paulo and the mud of the village.

The local livestock breaks loose again in pandemonium and again subsides, all except one dog who has discovered an entrancing echo from a house opposite and barks on, stopping between spasms to listen to the shadow of his own voice. At last he tires even of this game and there is silence. I turn over again and settle myself down to sleep. A motor roars by, its springs shrieking as it leaps from pot-hole to pot-hole in the clay road. But there is a new sound which engages my attention. Someone is opening the gate softly. I can hear the faint squeak of the hinges. Who can it be at this hour? I look at my watch and see that it is nearly two.

I get up and go to the window. The moon is out, and the scattered white houses shine brilliantly through the trees. The garden is a dapple of moonshine and inky shadow, and the datura bushes with their immense white trumpets drooping are glorious beyond description. At the gate something white is moving. It rises up, and I see that it is a white goat which drags a broken rope. She stands up against the gate, the hinges of which creak feebly, and she stretches a long neck over the top so that she may reach the flowers inside. At sight of my forbidding gestures, she looks at me for a moment stonily and then, as I make no noise, she resumes her browsing.

A Picture in My Room

Night,—a rising moon as a great
ship in full sail,—
Against it, boughs leaf-laden, shadowed, stretching wide.
And there, on a drooping branch,
in the moonlight pale,
Awake, alert, lovely, sits an Owl,
golden-eyed.

Entranced, so saw the artist, one
night long ago,
And with deft fingers drew, with
thought and vision clear.
So, I too see today, and fancy that
I hear
The ripple of near water, and
whisperings low
Of the cool breeze that sets the
bamboos swaying.
Surely, I think, as they move, lift,
and droop and sigh,—
While the white moon is with the
shadows playing,—
The watching Owl will spread his
wings, and, hooting, fly.

RACHEL MARY DAVIS.

Rotfestet og grunnfestet i kjærlighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I SYDAFRIKA blir en ofte forbauset ved å se vakre grønne trær på strekninger hvor det er så knapt med vann at neppe et gresstrå vil vokse der. Disse trær rekker med sine røtter ned til et skjult opkomme eller kildevell, og kan således uhindret av ytre forhold yde kjærkommen skygge og beskyttelse.

På en farm opdaget man et stort bregnetre som vokste på et sted hvor der ikke var noget vann å se. Disse vakre trær, som er kronet med store bregnelignende blader, vokser i almindelighet bare langs bekker og elver i bakkehell. I en tid da der hersket almindelig tørke, utfoldet dette spesielle bregnetre skjønne blader, og var ganske uberørt av den tilsynelatende mangel på fuktighet. Ved undersøkelse viste det sig at dets røtter nådde ned til en kilde under jorden; og dette forklarte hemmeligheten ved dets alltid friske og grønne krone.

På side 15 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Kristne fryder sig ved lønnlig skjønnhet og gavmildhet, skjult for verden, men kjent av Gud." På de første kristnes tid, da det ofte kostet dem store offere å holde fast ved Jesu Kristi lære, blev det almindelig lagt merke til og innrømmet at deres ansikter, til tross for de gjenvordigheter de måtte utholde, hadde et uttrykk av ro og glede som var likeså bemerkelsesverdig som det var ufattelig for deres forfølgere. Om enn forfølgelse, som skriver sig fra motstand mot Sannheten, ikke antar samme former som på de første kristnes tid, må dog alle Kristi tilhengere imøtegå og trosse det kjødelige sinns motstand i en eller annen form.

Christian Scientists lærer å beriktige feilaktig tenkning med opbyggende rett tenkning, basert på en forståelse av det guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet. Mrs. Eddy måtte tre op imot det kjødelige sinns forfølgelser; men de som kjente henne godt og bodde hos henne som medlemmer av hennes husstand, forteller oss at hun gav uttrykk for en ophøiet sinnsro og frydefull tillit til Gud. Det sies undertiden at Christian Scientists synes å ha likeså mange problemer å løse som andre mennesker. Om dette er sant, kan vi fryde oss ved kunnskapen om at vår forståelse av det guddommelige Prinsipp, når den blir trofast anvendt, hjelper oss til å løse alle problemer. Det er den indre overbevisning om at Gud, allmektig guddommelig Kjærlighet, er for hånden, som gir oss tillit og glede midt under vanskelige omstendigheter, og er som "en kilde med vann som veller frem til evig liv."

En familie på en sydafrikansk farm hadde en brønn med tilsig fra et opkomme som farmen fikk alt sitt vann fra. Tilførselen var ikke svært rikelig; så efter en del arbeide i bønn om å bli ledet blev det bestemt at der skulde foretas en boring. I en betraktelig dybde traff man på herlig rinnende vann som gav en rikelig tilførsel. Snart efter at boringen var foretatt, blev landet hjemsøkt av en vedholdende tørke. Den brønn som tidligere hadde gitt vann, blev fullstendig uttørret. Borhullet, som gikk dypt ned i jorden, og som var blitt boret før nogen visste noget om tørken, fortsatte å gi en sikker og rikelig tilførsel. Og naboer hvis brønner også var uttørret, kunde komme og hente det vann de trengte.

Der er i Bibelen mange eksempler som viser at Gud på en vidunderlig måte bevarte dem som stolte på Ham i mangelens og nødens tid. Et bemerkelsesverdig eksempel blev gitt da der kom hungersnød i Israels land fopdi israelittene ikke fulgte Gud, men Ba'al. Da Elias irettesatte dem på grunn av deres avgudsdyrkelse, reiste det kjødelige sinn sig gjeblikkelig i vrede for å forfølge ham. Derpå leser vi om kampen mellem Ba'als profeter og Elias, inntil folket til slutt innså sannheten av hans ord da han overvant trolldomskunstens, uvitenhetens og overtroens falske antagelser gjennem en forståelse av Gud. Da folket erkjente at "Herren, han er Gud," bad Elias med forståelse, og det hellig tiltrengte regn kom.

Verden trenger å beriktige mange feilaktige antagelser om Gud. Gud er ikke grusom; Gud er Kjærlighet. Efter som guddommelig Kjærlighet anerkjennes som det eneste ophav til og den eneste styrer av universet og mennesket, blir det gode klarere for den menneskelige tanke og kommer mere alment til uttrykk. Mrs. Eddy, Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science, skriver i det vidunderlig oplysende kapitel "Science of Being" (Tilværelsens Videnskap) på side 340 i *Science and Health:* "En uendelig Gud, det gode, forener mennesker og nasjoner; opretter menneskenes brorskap; ender krig; opfyller skriftstedet: 'Du skal elske din næste som dig selv'; tilintetgjør hedensk og kristen avgudsdyrkelse, —alt som er uriktig i sociale, civile, kriminale, politiske og religiøse lover; likestiller kjønnene; ophever forbannelsen over mennesket, og lar intet tilbake som kan synde, lide, bli straffet eller tilintetgjort."

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Rooted and Grounded in Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN South Africa one is often surprised to see beautiful green trees in areas where water is so scarce that hardly a blade of grass will grow. These trees have their roots in a hidden spring or well, and, unhindered by outward conditions, are able to provide grateful shade and protection.

On one farm a large tree-fern was discovered growing on a spot where no water was visible. These beautiful trees, covered with fernlike large fronds, usually grow only alongside streams on the hillsides. At a time of general drought this particular tree-fern unrolled lovely fronds, quite unaffected by the apparent lack of moisture. On examination it was found that its roots reached a well of water under the ground; and this explained the secret of its unfailing verdure.

On page 15 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christians rejoice in secret beauty and bounty, hidden from the world, but known to God." In the times of the early Christians, when adherence to the teachings of Christ Jesus often cost them great sacrifices, it was generally noted and admitted that in spite of the hardships they had to endure, there was expressed on their countenances a serenity and joy which was as remarkable as it was incomprehensible to their persecutors. Although persecution, caused by opposition to Truth, does not take the form which it did in the times of the early Christians, yet in some form all followers of Christ have to meet and face the opposition of the carnal mind.

Christian Scientists are learning to correct erroneous thinking with constructive right thinking, based on an understanding of divine Principle, Love. Mrs. Eddy had to meet the persecutions of the carnal mind; but we are told by those who knew her well, and lived with her in her household, that she expressed a serene poise and joyful trust in God. It is sometimes said that Christian Scientists seem to have as many problems to solve as other people. If this is true, we can rejoice in the knowledge that our understanding of divine Principle, faithfully applied, helps us to solve all problems. It is the inner conviction of God, omnipotent divine Love, at hand, which gives us confidence and joy in the midst of difficult circumstances, and is as "a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

A family on a South African farm had a well fed from a spring which yielded all the water for the farm. The supply was not very abundant, so after some prayerful work for guidance it was decided to have a borehole sunk. At a considerable depth a beautiful flow of water was struck, which gave a bountiful supply. Soon after the borehole had been put in, a severe drought swept the country. The well, from which water had formerly been taken, dried up completely. The borehole, which was deep underground, and which had been sunk before anyone knew of the drought, continued to give an unfailing and ample supply. And neighbors whose wells had also dried up, were able to come and take water for their needs.

There are many instances in the Bible which show that those who relied on God in times of want and woe were wonderfully preserved. A notable instance was when a famine came on the land of Israel because the Israelites did not follow God, but Baal. When Elijah rebuked them for their idolatry, immediately the carnal mind rose in anger to persecute him. Then we read of the contest between the prophets of Baal and Elijah, until finally the people saw the truth of his words when he conquered the false beliefs of witchcraft, ignorance, and superstition by an understanding of God. When the people acknowledged that "the Lord, he is the God," Elijah prayed with understanding, and the much needed rain came.

The world needs to correct many erroneous beliefs about God. God is not cruel; God is Love. As divine Love is acknowledged to be the only cause and ruler of the universe and man, good becomes clearer to human thought and more universally expressed. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the wonderfully enlightening chapter "Science of Being" on page 340 of Science and Health, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Epigram

The poet gathers fruit from every
tree,
Yea, grapes from thorns and figs
from thistles he.
Pluck'd by his hand, the basest weed
that grows
Towers to a lily, reddens to a rose.

—WILLIAM WATSON, in "Collected Poems."

Lincoln's Humility

Lincoln had abandoned the illusion of his own peculiar personal importance. He had become profoundly and sincerely humble, and his humility was as far as possible from being either a conventional pose or a matter of nervous self-distrust. It did not impair the firmness of his will. It did not betray him into shirking responsibilities. Although only a country lawyer without executive experience, he did not flinch from assuming the leadership of a great nation in one of the gravest crises of its national history. . . . His practice of cherishing and repeating the plaintive little verses which inquire monotonously whether the spirit of mortal has any right to be proud indicates the depth and the highly conscious character of this fundamental moral conviction. He is not only humble himself, but he feels and declares that men have no right to be anything but humble; and he thereby enters into possession of the most fruitful and the most universal of all religious ideas.

Lincoln's humility, no less than his liberal intelligence and his magnanimous disposition, is more democratic than it is American; but in this, as in so many other cases, his personal moral dignity and his peculiar moral insight did not separate him from his associates. Like them, he wanted professional success, public office, and the ordinary rewards of American life; and, like them, he bears no trace of political or moral purism. But unlike them, he was not the intellectual and moral victim of his own purposes and ambitions; and unlike them, his life is a tribute to the sincerity and depth of his moral insight. He never could have become a national leader by the ordinary road of insistent and clamorous self-assertion. Had he not been restored to public life by the crisis, he would have remained in all probability a comparatively obscure and a wholly undeveloped man. . . . He became the individual instrument whereby an essential and salutary national purpose was fulfilled; and the instrument was admirably effective, precisely because it had been silently and unconsciously tempered and formed for high achievement. . . .

In many respects he was, of course, very much like his neighbors and associates. He accepted everything wholesome and useful in their life and behavior. He shared their goodfellowship, their strength of will, their excellent faith, and above all their innocence: and he could never have served his country so well, or reached as high a level of personal dignity, in case he had not been good-natured and strong and innocent. But, as all commentators have noted, he was not only good-natured, strong, and innocent; he had made himself intellectually candid, concentrated, and disinterested, and morally humane, magnanimous, and humble.—HERBERT CROLY, in "The Promise of American Life."

A Garden Nót Made With Hands

When the ice cap pushed southward in New Hampshire, rolling over and over the chunks of granite it bit from the White Mountains, it was evidently dammed for a time by the Monadnock ridge, and before it could rise high enough to crest those hills and push on, it deposited huge, rounded boulders all over the landscape. Two miles north of Peterborough, beside the upper road to Hancock, is a field—perhaps they call it a pasture—which is nothing but a mass of low rocks, ground yew, steeple bush, and blueberries. It looks agriculturally hopeless, and horticulturally unpromising. Yet it contains a garden gem.

Leave the road, climb eastward a little way through this field, and presently you find that it rises to a sharp crest against the sky, and directly on top of this crest, outlined completely against the blue, are two enormous granite boulders, with only a narrow cleft between them, each twenty feet long, or more, and probably fifteen feet high. Against one of them are growing two spired spruces, as tall again as the rock, dense in foliage and perfect in shape. The other stands clear, its rounded massiveness etched on the sky. Draw a little closer, now, and you will see that at the feet of each boulder, rising up against its base like a green wave, is a delicate border of Dicksonia, or hay scented fern. The effect is curiously that of a green wave just lifting to crash at the base of a rocky headland.

The gray boulders, enormously massive, yet softened in contour by their rounded curves, the dark, spired spruces shadowing one of them, the dainty charge of the fronded wave at their feet, all set apart and thrown into high relief against a summer sky, make an effect no landscape architect could ever hope to equal.

When you are beside these boulders, you see the land drop sharply to the east, and look across the little river valley to Ragged Mountain and Pack Monadnock, Or, facing back toward the southwest, you see far off the blue pyramid of old Monadnock himself. Down the slope at your feet is an ancient house under guardian maples, and off somewhere among the rocks and blueberry bushes a cowbell tinkles, as its wearer searches for scanty nourishment. The languid summer wind stirs an odor from the spruces, and the ferns are sweet. Nothing more is needed. Flowers in this garden would be impertinent.—From "New England Vista," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON.

Little Boats of Jerba

Oh, little boats of Jerba,
That skim across the bay
And match with sails of blue and
gold
The gold and blue of day;
Why should I see you listing still
—When the sunset pales—
Oh, little boats of Jerba,
With pine and yellow sails?

CHARLOTTE CHAMPENOIS.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1932

STOCKS RALLY BUOYANTLY IN BUSY MARKET

Plans at Washington to Loosen Credit Facilities Big Factor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The decisive non-partisan effort in Washington to restore the normal functions of banking gave the stock market its most powerful boost in nearly two months today.

While Wall Street was not entirely of one mind regarding the proposed revision of Federal Reserve practice, most leading bankers seemed heartily in favor of the measure, some expressing the view that it was the most promising of all measures yet undertaken to check deflation.

Virtually the entire stock list swept forward, advances of 3 to 7 points appearing in many prominent issues, while Auburn shot up 16. Bears were obviously caught napping.

The market closed around the top. Trading was active. American Telephone American Can, Coca Cola and du Pont were up 6 and 7 points, while U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Case and Consolidated Gas climbed 5 or more.

Union Pacific, on declaration of the regular dividend, jumped 7½. Auburn showed the extreme rise, 16 points.

Transactions approximated 2,700,000 shares.

Furthermore, Union Pacific's declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, in keeping with yesterday's not widely credited rumor, was also a market stimulant.

Underwood-Elliott reduced its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 75. The next important dividend meeting will be that of the directors of du Pont next Monday.

No Inflation

While some bankers felt that the proposed Federal Reserve revision was unwisely inflationary, the preponderant opinion seemed to be that inflationary indications were completely lacking, that the measure would only give the Federal Reserve System some of the flexibility of some of the leading and traditionally conservative central banks of Europe.

Furthermore, it was felt that the bogey of gold exports would be abolished, since the measure would permit more thorough use of the country's large metal stocks. The program of reserve credit expansion reported in high banking circles early in January was apparently delayed by recent gold losses.

Some bankers explained that the measure should so strengthen the nation's banking system that banks throughout the country could again resume normal extensions of credit for commercial and industrial purposes. This, they felt, should bolster commodity prices.

Interest in Bond Market

Led by the rails, the bond market today gave indications of renewed interest in higher prices and substantial gains were recorded by various issues.

Principal strength in the carrier section was exhibited by liens of the second-grade category although other transportation mortgages were quietly supported.

Bonds to record advances of one or more points included Boston & Maine 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Frisco 4½s.

Although trading in utilities and industrials was somewhat more restrained than in railway mortgages, a number of these marked up their prices from fractions to around a point.

American Telephone 5s of 1960, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, International Telephone debenture 5s and Western Union 5s moved to higher levels.

Strength was shown by Armour & Co. 4½s, Shell Union Oil 5s, and Western Electric 5s.

In the foreign list Japanese obligations were firm, the government 6½s gaining fractionally. Some bonds of Belgium, Colombia, Germany, Italy and Uruguay, sold higher. British 5½s were inclined to ease.

Most of the U. S. Government loans steadied, although trading in this department was somewhat dull and price changes followed a narrow range.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Feb. 11	Last Feb. 10
5	Am & Cont	..	..	..	..
92	Am Found	.87½	.75	.75	.87½
2065	Am T&T	118⅝	112¾	115	111
40	Big Sanf	17½	15	17½	16
5	Big Sanf pf	65	65	65	..
41	Bos El	73⅛	73½	73⅝	74
7	Bos & Alb	.124	.124	.124	..
20	B&M pr pf	55	55	55	53
15	Brown prop	.132	.132	.132	..
200	Cop Range	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
245	East SS	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
100	E G&Fuel	8⅛	8½	8⅞	..
35	E G&F pf	68	67	67	68
65	E G&F pr pf	60	50¼	59¼	60
130	Edison Elec	187	183⅞	187	183¾
80	First Nat S	46⅛	43⅝	46⅛	43⅝
340	Gen Capital	17	15½	17	..
100	Gen Elec Sp	11	11	11	..
120	Hygrade	..	..	19	20
100	Isle Royale	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
1000	Mass Util	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
15	Mergenthal	51	51	51	51½
97	Nash	17⅛	15⅝	16⅞	15¾
20	NE Pub pf	..	7	6	7
226	NE Tel	.108	107	108	107
200	No Butte	.35	.35	.35	.36
50	Norw Worc	100	100	100	..
330	Pocahontas	6½	6½	6½	..
140	Quincy Min	2	1¾	2	..
59	Shawmut	7	6¾	7	1⅞
45	Stone Web	11⅞	11½	11⅞	10½
70	Swift & Co	17½	17½	17½	17¼
439	Uni Found	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
600	Uni Shoe	38	36¾	37	36½
160	Uni Gas	8	1¾	2	..
300	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
30	Util Eq pf	43	43	43	43
5	Util Hyd	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
60	War Bros	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½

BONDS

$3000	Amoskeag 6s	55	55	55	55
1000	Chi Jct 5s	90	90	90	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	100½	100⅛	100⅛	..
1000	PC Poc 7s	80	80	80	..

JAVA TO CUT SUGAR CROP

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11—Java sugar crop for 1932 will be reduced to 1,496,350 tons and may eventually be restricted to 1,400,000 tons, which would compare with normal average production in 1928, 1929 and 1930 of about 2,900,000 tons.

EGGS LOWEST SINCE 1906

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Fresh eggs sold here today at 17½ cents and 18 cents to dealers wholesale. It is the lowest price since 1906. Heavy production due to unseasonable weather is given as the reason.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Feb. 11	Last Feb. 10
3⅛	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
8¼	6	..	Abitibi pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
3¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
67	55	5	Adams Exp pf	4900	65¾	64	65¾	64½
27⅛	26	2	Adams Mills	20	27	27	27	..
12¾	10⅜	1	Addressograph	100	25	25	25	..
3¼	3¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	..
15⅞	12⅝	1.80	Amlisted Prod	700	13¾	11¾	13	..
85⅝	68	4½	Air Reduction	700	74¾	74	74¾	74⅝
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	8400	51¾	48	51⅞	47¼
7⅜	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	4100	14¾	13⅝	14¼	14¼
8¼	2¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	4¼	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
6½	2¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
74⅜	62¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
13⅜	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	31700	70	66¾	69¼	63½
14	12	2	Amerada	1800	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝
13⅛	12⅛	2	Am Bank Note	400	13½	13	13¼	12¾
45	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	4100	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	12½
65⅞	54½	5†	Am Can	10	43	43	43	..
8⅛	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	59700	63	59¾	62¾	57
34¾	25	7	Am Car & F pf	1500	71⅛	69¾	71	67
35	29	3†	Am Chicle	20	30	28½	30	29½
8½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	33	33	33	..
10½	7½	..	Am European	1400	7¾	7	7¾	7
9¼	6¾	..	Am & For Pow	200	8⅝	8	8⅝	7⅞
17¾	11½	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	570	17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	15⅞
5⅝	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	700	13	12½	12¾	11⅝
17½	12	2	Am Ice	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
7	5	..	Am International	700	14	14	14	14
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	2900	6¾	5	6⅜	5
3¼	2	..	Am Mach & Met	300	7	6¼	7	..
6⅜	1¼	..	Am Metal	400	3	3	3	..
49⅜	38¼	..	Am Power & Lt	100	5	5	5	4⅛
8⅛	6	.40	Am P&L pf A	5400	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	13½
3	1¾	..	Am Radiator	3900	39¾	38½	39¾	38¼
10⅛	7⅜	..	Am Republics	7700	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
25½	21⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2700	9¼	9	9¼	9
18½	12⅜	.50	Am Safety Razor	1400	24¼	23¼	24¼	23½
1⅛	⅞	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7100	14⅞	13⅝	14⅝	13¼
8¾	5⅜	..	Am Solvents & C	700	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
35¼	33¼	2½	Am Steel Fdries	4400	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6½
39¼	21⅝	4	Am Stores	100	34½	34½	34½	34⅜
124⅞	107¾	9	Am Sugar Ref	700	24	23	24	22
32½	24⅜	3	Am Tel & Tel	101700	118½	113	118½	111½
75	70	..	Am Wat W&E	700	29½	27	29½	25¾
28½	21½	3	Am Wat pf 6	200	70¾	70	70½	..
24¼	15¾	..	Am WW&E ct	100	23	23	23	23
3⅜	2⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	3600	22¼	20¾	22	19¾
12⅞	8¾	..	AmZinc Lead&S	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
9	6	..	Anaconda Cop	32700	9¾	8	9⅛	8⅜
16	13	2.40	Anaconda Wire	100	9	9	9	..
11½	9½	1	Anchor Cap	800	13¼	11¾	13¼	..
94	90	7	Archer Daniels	400	11⅞	11	11¾	..
40	32	7	Archer Dan pf	20	90	90	90	..
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	300	38	36½	38	36½
1	½	..	Armour Ill B	500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
3¾	1¾	..	Armour Ill pf	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8¼	5½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
94	71	6	Asso Dry Goods	500	2	2	2	..
86	76½	5	Atchison T&SF	300	6	6	6	6⅜
41½	25¼	4	Atchison pf	12700	77¾	74¼	77½	72⅜
10⅜	8⅝	1	Atl Coast Line	600	82¾	82	82¾	..
25½	19⅜	2	Atl Refining	700	30	28½	30	28
79½	72¾	4	Atlas Powder	1900	9½	8⅞	9½	8½
151¾	91½	6†	Atlas Powder pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
31	23⅝	..	Auburn Auto	73	73	73	73	72¾
..	..	..	Aviation Corp Del	62100	112¼	100	109K	94
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	900	7⅜	6⅞	7	6½
28½	16⅜	..	Baldwin Loco pf	160	20	18½	19⅞	18⅜
21¾	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	15100	17¼	15¾	17	15¼
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	500	32	30½	32	30½
43¼	35½	..	Barnsdall A	3100	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
43	39½	3	Beatrice Cream	1400	38½	36	36⅝	35½
18¾	15	1	Beech-Nut Pack	300	40	39½	39½	..
24¼	19½	2	Bendix Aviation	17100	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
22⅞	15⅞	3	Best & Co	7200	22¼	21	22¼	20
74	60	7	Bethlehem Steel	22600	19½	17¾	19	16¾
8¾	7	.50	Beth Steel pf	600	63	62	63	..
22¼	17⅛	1½	Blaw Knox	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
39¾	34¾	3†	Bohn Alum & Br	700	13	12¾	13	..
12¾	9	1	Borden	9300	38	36	37¾	35⅝
10	7⅞	1	Borg Warner	1100	10¾	10¼	10¾	9¾
41⅜	30¼	4	Briggs Mfg	500	9	8¼	8¾	8
52½	46¼	6	Brooklyn Man T	7000	41⅜	39¼	40¾	38⅞
21½	17⅜	..	Brooklyn Q pf	2	13	13	13	..
2	1⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2	2	2	..
5	4⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	100	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞
4½	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12¾	9⅞	.80	Budd Wheel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
18	15¾	2½	Burrous Add	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
62	50	7	Bush Terminal	1800	11	10⅛	10¾	10⅜
3¾	..	..	Bush Term deb	100	18	18	18	..
4½	3½	..	Butte & Superior	10	53	53	53	..
15⅝	10½	..	Butterick	300	¾	¾	¾	..
..	..	..	Byers	100	2½	2½	2½	..
..	..	..		2900	13½	12⅛	12⅝	12
10½	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	700	10¼	10	10¼	10
7⅜	5½	..	Campbell W&C	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	2100	3¼	3	3⅛	..
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	11½	11½	11½	11
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	100	11½	11½	11½	11
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	100	14¾	13⅜	14¾	13⅞
75	45½	7	Case Thresh pf	55000	32	28½	31⅜	26⅝
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar	20	60	60	60	52½
4	3¼	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	1700	12	11¼	12	11⅜
22¾	7⅝	..	Cavanagh D pf	200	4	3¾	3¾	..
1 2½	11¼	1½	Central Aguirre	100	23¾	22¼	22¾	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	12	12	12	12
20⅝	13	..	Certain-Teed	2500	11⅝	11	11½	10¼
31½	21⅛	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	3	3	3	..
43⅜	3⅜	..	Ches & Ohio	2500	16	15	15⅞	14
18½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	29000	24½	22⅞	23½	21⅝
35⅝	13¼	..	Chi&Gt W pf	100	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	..
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	10½
12⅜	6	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2000	24½	21¼	21⅜	21¼
31	17	..	Chi & N'western	1300	43⅜	4	43⅜	..
69¾	33¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	6600	81	81	81	63
28⅝	19⅜	5	Chi Pneu Tool	100	20	20	20	..
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	43⅝	41¾	43⅝	..
24½	11½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
7½	5	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1300	12	10⅞	11½	10½
15¾	10½	1	Childs Company	400	15¾	15	15¾	14½
27½	25⅞	3.60	Chrysler	18500	53¾	52¾	53⅜	51⅝
68	65	6½	City Ice & Fuel	100	27	27	27	27
17½	15½	2	City Ice & F pf	10	64	64	64	..
114½	97½	7½	Cluett Peabody	100	16	16	16	..
48¾	45⅜	3	Coca Cola	6800	108¼	102½	108¼	102
30¼	26⅛	2½	Coca Cola A	200	48	48	48	48
10¼	9	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	29½	28¼	29½	28¼
12⅜	7¾	..	Colonial Beu Oil	400	10¼	10	10¼	..
15⅞	11⅞	1½	Colo Fuel & Ir	10	83¾	8	8	..
38½	28	3	Columbian Gas	170	13⅞	12¾	13⅝	12¼
10¼	8¼	1.60	Columbian Carb	8000	33	29½	32½	28
17½	17	1¾	Comm Credit	1500	9½	8⅞	9⅛	8¾
22¾	19½	3	Comm Cred pf	400	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
22	15⅛	3	Comm Invest Tr	7200	22¾	20¾	22½	20
94½	90	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	90	90	90	90	90
68	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	8¾	8	8¼	7¾
9⅜	7¼	.30	Comm Solvents	5900	67½	65	67½	65
68⅞	59	6	Commwlth & So	16300	8¾	8	8¼	7⅝
10	8	1	Commwlth & Sou pf	700	61¾	60	61	4
53⅜	33⅜	..	Congoleum Nairn	3000	10¾	9¾	10¼	9¾
11½	8⅜	2	Consol Film Ind	100	4	4	4	3¾
64¾	54⅝	4	Consol Film I pf	500	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9¾
93	89¼	5	Consol Gas	40600	59	56⅝	58½	54½
107⅝	9	1	Consol Gas pf	100	89½	89½	89½	89
11½	10	6	Consol Laundries	100	9⅜	9½	9⅝	9½
5	3⅜	..	Consol Oils Cu pf	100	10	10	10	10
2¼	1⅞	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
1⅛	⅜	..	Container A	100	2	2	2	2
7	4⅞	..	Container B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
1	⅜	..	Cont Baking A	300	5⅝	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞
46	40	8	Cont Baking B	200	34	34	34	..
37⅛	31¾	2½	Cont Can	100	43	43	43	43
4½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	2400	36	34½	36	34⅜
24⅝	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	4½	4½	4½	..
13	1	..	Cont Motors	300	21½	19¾	21½	20
6⅞	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	4300	11⅛	1	1	..
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	3000	6¼	5¾	6¼	5⅝
45⅞	37	3	Corn Products	10800	42⅝	40¾	42⅜	39⅜
23	20	2†	Coty	500	37	33⅜	33⅜	31¾
11¼	10½	..	Cream of Wheat	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21
14¾	12¾	2.40	Crex Carpet	100	11½	11½	11½	..
49⅞	42	7	Crown Cork & S	500	14	13	14	..
1¾	1½	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	45½	43	42	..
1¾	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
8½	7	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1½	1½	1½	..
33½	30	4	Cuban Am S pf	190	7¾	7	7	7¾
31	22	2	Cudahy Packing	400	32½	32	32½	31
86	75	7	Curtis Publishing	400	23½	23	23½	..
2¾	1¼	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	77	77	77	..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	50	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
..	..	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	800	4	3⅞	4	3⅝
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	11	11	11	10¾
83½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	73	73	73	70
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	1300	21	19¼	20	18⅜
9	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..
14¼	12½	1	Detroit Edison	100	109	108	108½	107
23½	21⅜	1½	Diamond Match	600	14⅛	14	14⅛	13¾
9¼	7½	1	Diamond M pf	400	23	22¾	23	22¾
2¾	1.20	..	Dome Mines	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
13⅞	9¾	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	..
22	19⅜	3½	Douglas A	1300	21½	21½	21½	21½
27⅞	16¼	4	Dresser A	1300	12¼	11⅝	12¼	10¾
100½	98	6	Du Pont de Nem	59400	53⅞	50½	52⅞	46¾
..	..	..	Du Pont deb	100	100⅜	100	100⅝	100
3½	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
87⅞	72	5	Eastman Kodak	15800	73½	69	72⅞	69½
7⅜	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	6	6	6	5½
12⅞	8⅝	..	Eitington Schild	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5
31½	23¾	4	Eitington S pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
2¼	1¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8000	28	25¾	27⅜	26
4	2¾	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
13½	10½	1	Elec & Mus Ind	1300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
64	47	7	Elec Pow & Lt	6800	12¾	11⅞	12¾	11⅝
32	25½	6	Elec Pow & L pf	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	51
33	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	1600	31	30	30	30
23⅝	18	1.60	Endicott Johnson	700	32	30	30	29⅞
19	17½	2½	Engineers Pub S	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
10	5¼	..	Equitable Off Bld	400	18½	18	18½	..
11⅜	9¾	¼	Erie Rr	2600	2⅞	7¼	7⅝	7¼
..	..	..	Exchange Buffet	40	10	10	10	..
5¾	4¼	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
13¾	1½	..	Fashion Park	200	1½	1½	1½	..
11¾	11½	1	Fed Dept Stores	100	11½	11½	11½	..
5½	3¼	..	Fed Wat Serv	400	4¾	4	4	..
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	4¾	4	4	..
15	12¼	1	Firestone T&R	400	22½	21¼	22¼	22
59½	50⅜	6	Firestone T&R pf	8100	12¼	12	12¼	12
49⅜	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	54¼	54	54¼	53
4⅞	4¼	..	Fisk Rubber	100	48	43½	48	43½
11¼	8	..	Follansbee B	100	¼	¼	¼	..
19½	15⅝	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	1100	9¾	9	9	8¾
55⅜	15¼	2	Fourth Nat Inv	900	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
19½	15¼	2	Fox Film A	2400	34⅝	31¾	34⅜	31¾
..	..	..	Freeport Texas	1400	17⅝	16½	17¾	16½
17½	11	3	Gamewell	150	12½	11	11	13
59	49	6	Gen Am Inv	700	2¾	2⅜	2¾	..
33½	28	4	Gen Am Inv pf ww	200	54	54	54	..
15	11	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	31	29¼	31	29
15	11	1	Gen Asphalt	1200	12½	11½	12½	11½
3⅜	2	..	Gen Banking	1200	15	14¼	14⅞	14⅜
26½	17⅜	1.60	Gen Bronze	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
11½	10⅞	.80	Gen Electric	87100	20⅝	19	20⅜	17⅞
36⅜	31⅝	2	Gen Elec Sp	1100	11	11	11	..
2⅜	1⅝	6	Gen Foods	5100	34½	33½	34	32½
24⅜	24¾	7	Gen Gas & E A	3100	2¼	1¾	2¼	1⅞
35⅝	19⅛	3	Gen Gas & E Pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
24⅝	19½	2¾	Gen Mills	700	38½	35½	36½	..
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Motors	142000	22½	20⅜	21⅝	20⅜
6½	6	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	81	81	81	..
5	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	6	6	6	6
28⅝	19⅜	5	Gen Pub Service	1200	3¾	3½	3⅝	..
1½	⅞	..	Gen Ry Signal	1100	23	21½	22	21
14⅝	12½	..	General Realty	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1⅛	½	..	Gen Refractories	100	11¾	11¼	11¾	..
14½	10⅜	..	Gen Theatre Equip	1100	3¼	3	3	3
58⅛	50	5	Gillette Saf Rzr	23200	16⅜	14⅝	16⅛	14
68	65	6½	Gillette S R pf	100	109	108	108	107
17½	15½	2	Gimbel Bros pf	100	84¼	82¾	84	..
19¾	16	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	100	23	23	23	23
5⅝	3⅜	..	Gold Dust	2700	17⅞	16⅜	17	16¾
17	12	..	Goodrich ppf	2400	4	4	4	4
17¼	12¼	1	Goodrich pfp	100	15⅛	15½	15½	15¼
..	..	..	Goodyear	3300	15¼	14¼	15¼	13¾
4¾	3½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	3400	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
7¾	5⅛	.50	Graham Paige	1400	3¼	3	3¼	3
3	1	..	Granby	100	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
31	22¼	3	Grand-Sil Stores	800	3	3	3	..
29⅝	25¼	3	Grand Union	1700	8¾	7¾	8¾	..
35	16⅛	2	Grand Un pf	100	30	30	30	31
13⅜	11⅛	3	Grant (WT)	1400	27	25¾	27	25¾
6⅝	5	..	Great Nor pf	2200	19	18½	19	17½
80	70	7	Great Nor Ore	400	13	12½	13	12½

BUSINESS IN DOMINION IS RATHER QUIET

Improvement Is Expected Soon—Textile Mills Are Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 — Business throughout the Dominion of Canada has been comparatively quiet during the last week. Confidence is expressed in many quarters, however, that conditions will be much improved a month hence.

Replacement requirements of the Canadian public, in the form of merchandise, has been growing tremendously, and eventually should incite industrial activity.

In the speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, the oversubscription of the National Service Loan, with other manifestations of national confidence, was cited as evidence of the fundamental soundness of the country. An adverse balance of trade has been converted into a favorable one. Unemployment relief measures are proving effective and conditions are gradually improving.

Retail Buying Retarded

The comparatively mild weather during the last few weeks has had a retarding effect on retail buying. Sales on the deferred payment plan have been reasonably encouraging, but in those centers where sales of men's and women's clothing have made a good showing, the gain has been attributed to extremely low prices.

There is little activity in the iron market, and the extensive car-building shops and locomotive plants are operating on reduced time. Production of steel and heavy machinery has been restricted. The demand for general hardware lines is moderate.

Leather quotations are being governed to some extent by competitive conditions, and some fair deliveries are being made to shoe manufacturers, who report prospects fairly encouraging for a good volume of spring business.

Textile mills are busy, especially those producing silk and rayon fabrics. Furniture plants are also well employed, and manufacturers of household electrical appliances report that business has been well maintained since the beginning of the year.

Wheat Supply Smaller

The visible supply of Canadian wheat showed a small decrease during the last week, and should continue to fall from now on with the bulk of the crop delivered from western farms. Canada's wheat exports for the first five months of the crop year, 65,000,000 bushels, have been a little disappointing, but the surplus is smaller than it was a year ago, and demand for wheat is expected to be larger in the second half of the crop season.

Certain grades of cash wheat were in demand during the last week, but the turnover was not large. Spreads on various grades did not change materially, except that everything was quoted on the basis of May delivery. Milling demands show no improvement, and flour millers have been small buyers of cash grain.

A satisfactory agreement has been worked out between the British Columbia Government and the Federal Government regarding the relief of unemployment in the coast province, and as a result 10,000 men have been ordered to work in the province's relief camps, chiefly on road construction.

Winter construction continues slowly, although new construction contracts for January show an increase of 13 per cent over the December figures.

Figures issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway show that revenue for the full 12 months of 1931 was 28.24 per cent below that reported for the preceding year. Net earnings in 1931 were $27,763,899, compared with $38,678,673 in 1930. Gross operating revenues last year amounted to $144,418,675. This is the lowest figure recorded in many years and compares with $182,561,799 in 1930, a reduction of 20.92 per cent.

Stock Trading Light

Trading was extremely light on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week.

The general trend of prices on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange was toward lower levels. Losses were not great, and in some cases good buying developed.

With last year's results of all the Canadian-chartered banks now made public, an analysis of nine reports shows that, despite the unfavorable conditions prevailing throughout 1931, the average decline in net profits as compared with 1930 was only 11.5 per cent. Aggregate earnings of $19,046,923 are indicated as compared with a total of $21,538,692 in the preceding year.

With the successful placement of the $25,000,000 of Ontario bonds a general firmness has taken place in the Canadian high-grade bond market with some evidence of an improved demand and slight strengthening in prices.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb 11	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .72⅝	$ .74⅞	$ .92⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.49⅝	.51	.84⅝
Oats, 2 white	.35¼	.36¾	.44¼
Flour	4.45	4.55	4.70
Beef, family	15.25	16.25	17.75
Pork	16.50	17.50	28.50
Lard	.0545	.0560	.0905
Cotton, Mid Up	.0670	.0665	.1100
Zinc	.0285	.0282½	.0405
Iron	15.64	15.64	17.76
Copper	.06	.06⅛	.10
Steel, bll Pitt	27.00	28.00	30.00
Tin	.2140	.2190	.2585
Rubber	.04	.04⅛	.0800
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0450
Lead	.0375	.0375	.0450
Print cloth	.02⅞	.02⅞	.04 12⅛

SHAWINIGAN TO BORROW $6,000,000

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 11—Announcement was made at the annual meeting Wednesday of Shawinigan Water & Power Company that an offering of $6,000,000 five-year 6 per cent secured notes would be made to the public tomorrow by a banking group. The notes will be payable in Canadian funds. They will be dated Feb. 1, 1932, and be due on Feb. 1, 1937. They will be sold at 97¾ and accrued interest, to yield more than 6⅛ per cent.

HOLIDAY IN MARKETS TOMORROW

Wall Street was preparing today for a complete holiday tomorrow in recognition of Lincoln's birthday. Security and commodity markets, as well as banks and financial institutions, will be closed.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines B	14	14
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37¼	34½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	33¾	33¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	36¼	36
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39¾	38¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67½	67
Amer Inter 5½s '49	68¼	68
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	58¼	58¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '43	4	4
Amer Smelting 5s '47	92	92
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	98½	98
Amer T&T 4s '36	97	97
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	97	97
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102	101¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99	99
Amer T&T 5½s reg	102	102
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98¾	98½
Amer T&T 5s '65	98¾	98½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101½	101⅜
Armour & So 4½s '39	73	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	82	80¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	100	100
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	84½	84⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '09	76	76
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91½	91
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76¼	76¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	59	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	81¾	80½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	51¾	50¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	60⅛	60⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	906	90
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	61½	61½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	63	63
Belding Hem 6s '36	74	74
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¼	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100	100
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	75	75
Beth Stee pur mon 5s '36	94½	94½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	71¼	70½
Bow-Biltmore s f 7s '34	41	41
Bklyn City 1st	66¼	66¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	97½	97½
Bklyn-Man Tr st 6s '68	85½	85½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	81¼	81¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	64	64
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	69	69
Cameguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	5	6
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	76¼	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76¾	75½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74⅞	74
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81¼	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	81½
Can North deb 7s '40	94⅞	94¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	58⅝	57¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	71½	71½
Can Pacific 5s '54	73¾	73¾
Cen Hud Gas 5s	97¼	97¼
Cen District Tel 5s	100	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	46½	46½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	33	32
Ceno f Ga 5s 1st	68¼	68¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	72½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	77
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	69½	67½
Ches & O 4½s B	81	81
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	93
Chicago &East Ill 5s '51	14	14
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51½	50⅝
Chicago M&SP gen 4½s	65	65
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10¼	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37	36
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037	40	38⅝
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	28½	28
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	75	75
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	67½	67½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	60¼	58½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	54	54
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	39¼	37½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s'60	30	30
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107¼	107¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	50	49½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	83	83
Cin Un T 5½s rct	96	96
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	80	80
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	94	94
Colonial Oil 6s '38	35	35
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	88⅞	88⅛
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	75	74½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	75¼	75
Com Credit Co 6s '34	91½	91½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	81⅛	81⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19¼	19¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¼	89⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101½	101¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	97⅞	97⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	21	21
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	71	70
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	52	52
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99	99
Den &lo G con 4s '36	61	60⅞
Ren & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41	41
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90½	90
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	40⅜	38½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81	81
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94¼	94
Erie RR ref 5s '67	40½	40¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5	5
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	75	75
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	51	45½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¼	99⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	98½	98½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	77¾	77
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	60½	60½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¾	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	39⅜	39
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	74	74
Gotham S Hos '36	76	76
Gould Coupler 6s '40	25½	25½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91½	91½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94½	94⅜
Great Northern 4½s '61	82	81
Great Northern 7s '36 A	90	89½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	35	35
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	80¾	80¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	95⅞	95⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	98¾	98½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	43	43
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37½	37½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	38¾	36
Il Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43	43
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46½	44
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	60	59¾
Inter Match Corp 8s '47	56¼	55½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49⅞	49⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49⅞	49¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71	70¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	48¾	47½
Int Paper 6s '55	28	27
Int Tel @ Tel 4½s '52	46	44½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	50	49
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48	45½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	60	60
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92¾	92¼
Kan City P ¾ L 4½s B	92¼	92
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	66	66
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81	81
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	75	74¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	95	95
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	73	73
Laclede Gas 5½s D	71	71
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83½	83½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45⅞	44¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	92	91¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36	35
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	83½	83
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77¼	77¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	45	45
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79	79
Mid-vale Steel col 5s '36	92⅞	92⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88	88
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	50	49
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	72	72
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	50	50
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75	75
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	36	35½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	54½	54½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	53	52
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	53	52½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	53	52½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	53	52
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	40	37
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	17½	17
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88⅝	88⅝
Nat Steel 5s	73½	73
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	92	91
New Eng T&T 5s '52	99½	99½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	74	74
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	73¾	73
N O T & M Inc 5s '35	98¾	98¾
N O T & M Inc 5s '54	38½	38
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	72	71
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	86	86
NYC&HR 4½s N	66	66
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	72	72
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	88	88
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	84½	84½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	37½	36
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34½	33
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	50½	47
NY Dock Co 5s '38	33	32
NY Edison 5s '44	97¾	97¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	88	88
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	42½	42½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	47½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	1½	1½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	43	42
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95	95
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104½	104
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	96⅝
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	88	88
Niag Share 5½s '50	87	87
Norf & W div 4s '44	89¾	89¾
North Am Co 5s '61	80½	80½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	78½	78½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88	88
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94½	93½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	76	75
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	88	86
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98	96
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101	101
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	89	89
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72¾	72¾
Pac of Mo II	85	85
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	13	13
Paramount Public 5½s '50	47	47
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	50¼	50¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83¾	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67	67
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	73¼	73¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	78½	78½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	86	86
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99¾	99½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	90½	90½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	54	53½
Pere Marquette 5½s '80	47¼	48½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	50½	50½
Philadelphia oC 5s '67	84¼	83¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	93¼	93¼
Phil Rapid Tran 5s '37	20	20
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	95	95
Portland Gen Elec 4½s' 60	58	57¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	89	89
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30½	29½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	83¾	83½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	93¾	93¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	91	91
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66¾	66¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	70	70
Remington Arms of 6s '31	83	82
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	41⅛	40½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	48	48
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	75½	75½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	35¼	30
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	33	30
St Louis SW 5s	40	40
do 1st 5s '52	62	62
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	73	72
Seabd A L 6s ct	3¾	3¾
Shell Union 5s '47	70	68
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¼	69¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	39⅝	39
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	83½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	46½	46⅝
Smith A O 6½s '23	100½	100⅛
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99	99
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	65½	64½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	64¾	63¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	46	45¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	58	57
Southern Ry gen 6½s 6½s '56	60½	60⅛
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	97⅝	97⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100½	100⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	87⅝	87⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	25	25
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	50	50
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97	97
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	68¾	68¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	76	76
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	63	63¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36¾	36¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	99⅛	99⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	74	74
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	87½	87⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	71	71
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78	78
Union Pacific 4½s '67	76½	75½
United Biscuit 6s '42	90¾	90⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	54	54
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80½	80½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41¾	40⅝
Virginia Ry 5s '62	96½	96½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	13⅝	13⅜
Wabash RR 5s B '76	13	13
Wabash RR 5½s '75	12½	12½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	13	13
Walworth 6s '45	22	22
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	55¾	55¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	31
Warren Bros 6s '41	43½	43½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	97	97
Western Maryland 5½s '77	56½	56½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	42	42
Western Union 5s '60	64	62
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	100	100
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	69	69
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	32¾	32⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68	67½
Ynungstown Sheet 5s B '70	67¾	67¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb11	Last Feb10
3½ '47	94.10	94.70	94.70	94.80
1st 4¼s '47 conv	98.80	98.80	98.80	98.70
4th 4¼s '38	99.40	99.10	99.40	99.30
US 3¼s '49	87.10	86.25	87.10	86.30
US 3¼s '43 June	91.29	91.26	91.29	92.00
US 3¼s '47	90.28	90.28	90.28	90.22
US 3¼s '56	92.16	92.14	92.16	92.12
US 4s '54	96.14	96.12	96.14	96.10
US 4¼s '52	100.60	100.30	100.40	100.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic Elec 7s '52	78	78	
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	45	45	
Argentine Gov 5s '45	60½	60½	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48¾	47⅝	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	51	51	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	51¾	51½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	51½	51½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	500⅛	50½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50⅞	50⅞	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50⅛	50⅛	
Australia 4½s '56	46¼	46¼	
Australia 5s '55	53	52½	
Australia 5s '57	53	53	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	45½	44¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91	91	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	38½	38	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½	84½	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	87½	87	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	95⅝	94½	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	94⅝	94⅝	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	36	36	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	44	44	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	33¼	33¼	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	30¼	30¼	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5¾	5¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6½	6	
Brisbane 6s '50	40½	40½	
Brisbane 5s '57	35⅛	35½	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22	22	
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	42¾	42¾	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30½	29½	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	30	30	
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15½	15½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s 36	90½	90½	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	71½	71½	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	88	87½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13	13½	
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26	26	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	11½	11½	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8½	8½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	22½	21	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23	21½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	22	22	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	22¾	22¼	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	22	21½	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	38	38	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	30¾	29¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	85	85	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	36	36	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	90⅝	90⅝	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	90	90	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	58	58	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	75¾	75¾	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	52	52	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	70	70	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	33½	33½	
Finland 5½s '58	45½	45	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	46	46	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	52⅞	52⅞	
Finnish A 6½s '54	45	45	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	85½	85½	
Frankfort 6½s '53	26½	26½	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113¼	112⅞	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	34½	34	
German 7s '49	60	60	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	40	40	
Germ eCn Ag Bk 6s July '60	36¾	36¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	3	7	37
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	30	30	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	49	49	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36⅜	35¾	
Graz 8s '54	40	40	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	22	22	
Helsingfors 6½s '60	40½	40½	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	50⅜	50⅜	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	59⅜	59¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	66½	66	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	77	76½	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	87⅝	87⅝	
Karstadt 6s '43	22¾	22¾	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59¼	55½	55	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14½	14½	
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	13½	13½	
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	70⅜	70⅜	
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104⅜	104⅜	
New South Wales 5s '57	45¾	44¾	
New South Wales 5s '58	44½	44½	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	71½	71½	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	57	57	
Nuremberg 6s '52	27⅝	27⅝	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	56	56	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	60½	60	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	63	63	
Oslo G&E 5s '63	51½	51½	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	97	95¼	
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	101¾	101¾	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	92	91½	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55	55	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54¼	54	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	10½	10½	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	55⅜	55⅜	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	38	38	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	37	36⅝	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	37	37	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	35½	35½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	11¼	11¼	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	10	10	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68	68	
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	89½	88¾	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	72½	72	
Roumania 7s '59	52¼	52¼	
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	14¾	14¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56¾	55½	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	48	48	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s' 51	31	31	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	37	36½	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	40	40	
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	45¾	45½	
Siemens 6½s '51	56	55	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	40	40	
Sydney 5½s '55	37½	37½	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	83	83	
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	54	54	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	57	57	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s 53	53¼	52	
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	15	15	
Tyrol 7½s '55	48½	48	
Ujigawa Li Pow 7s '45	93	92⅝	
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	80	80	
Uni Sti W 6½s A '47	28⅞	28⅜	
Uni Sti W 6½s A '51	27	27	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	31	31	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	31½	31	
Vienna 6s '52	57	56½	
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	85	85	
Warsaw 7s '58	41	40¼	
Westphalia El 6s '53	26	25½	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	61½	61½	

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 11—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Feb. 5	Jan. 29
Gold	72,563,000	71,626,000
Sight balances abroad	8,176,000	8,881,000
Neg bills bgt abroad	8,969,000	8,965,000
Com bills, France	4,951,000	6,428,000
Adv agst securities	2,824,000	2,744,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,882,000	6,886,000
Circulation	84,438,000	84,733,000
Total cred eur accts	26,770,000	28,273,000
Treasury	455,000	530,000
Sinking fund	4,035,000	4,191,000
Private	21,889,000	23,075,000
Tot sight liabilities	111,208,000	112,996,000
Ratio	65.25%	63.38%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55, DeBeers 3¾ and Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 4½ per cent and discount rates—short bills 5@4½ per cent; and three-month bills 5¼@5⅛ per cent.

Floor Covering Business Gains

THERE are some kinds of business engaged in the production of necessities which are able to move forward sturdily, even during periods of general depression. Such a one appears to be Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., whose profits in 1931 increased 500 per cent above those of the preceding year, despite heavy price declines. Net profits totaled $1,239,666, compared with $208,839 in 1930.

The explanation is that sales of floor coverings, due to replacement basis, held up exceedingly well. Attractive goods induced widespread purchasing, despite the slump in the building industry. The company reduced its costs in a number of directions, and was able to better its financial position notably, despite the fact that it expended nearly $1,200,000 in the purchase of its own stock and reduced its preferred stock and bonded debt. Its current assets of $17,181,356 were 31.5 times current liabilities.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

| Sales (in

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

RAIN HOLDS UP OLYMPIC RACES

Two-Man Bobsleigh Heats Postponed—Sonja Henie Retains Title

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 11 (AP)—A heavy downpour of rain today, after a sudden rise in temperature, caused postponement of the first two heats of the four-man bobsleigh competition until tomorrow.

The snow, piled in huge drifts by storms of the last few days, was rapidly melting under the downpour of rain and the outdoor hockey arena and Olympic skating course was turned to slush from glistening ice.

The rain began shortly after 2 a. m. this morning, after the temperature rose sharply between midnight and that hour. A half hour before noon the heavy rain stopped and prospects were that the ski jump would be held this afternoon.

Sonja Henie, 20-year-old young lady from far away Norway, still is the world's foremost woman figure skater. Before the first "sell-out" crowd the III Olympic Winter Games has attracted she turned in a dazzling performance last night to gain once again the title of Olympic champion. She has also held the world's title for the last five years.

Spinning through the breath-taking double-jump "Corkscrew" top pirouette and "rabbit" jump, unruffled and a perfect example of superlative poise, the youthful Norwegian brought to its feet a crowd that packed the big arena. Her supreme balance at all times, her charm, and the ease with which she carried through the most difficult feats, won the whole crowd, as well as the Olympic judges to her.

Considering, into the early morning hours her performance first in the "school figures," basic and elemental, on Tuesday and last night in the intricate "dance steps" skated to band music, the judges rated her far and away in advance of any of the other 15 contestants, representing seven nations.

Second honors were given to Fritzi Burger, Austrian champion, who also was splendid, but marred an otherwise perfect performance by faltering near the end, so that her hand touched the ice at the conclusion of one of her turns. Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, Mass., was third.

The Canadian skater, Constance Wilson Samuel, also was highly impressive, but like several of the other contestants, slipped in one of her leaping turns. Vivi-Anne Hulten of Sweden, who was the most wildly applauded next to Miss Henie, was rated fifth. Yvonne Deligne of Belgium was sixth.

Four British girls won the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth honors. They were the Tiny Megan O. Taylor, atractive Magdalen C. Colledge, Mollie D. Phillips, and Joan Dix. Margaret Bennett, Minnesota, was eleventh; Suzanne Davis, Boston, twelfth; Elizabeth Fisher, Canada, thirteenth, and Louise Weigel, Boston, fourteenth. The summary:

Women's Figure Skating—Won by Sonja Henie, Norway; Fritzi Burger, Austria, second; Maribel Y. Vinson, United States, third; Constance Wilson Samuel, Canada, fourth; Vivi-Anne Hulten, Sweden, fifth; Yvonne Deligh, Belgium, sixth.

Just how tight a struggle was waged by the men's figure-skating champions of half a dozen nations for the Olympic title Karl Schafer of Austria took from Gillis E. Grafstrom of Sweden, Tuesday night, is revealed in the points awarded each of the first six by the seven international judges.

Schafer, in 1553 points, had a margin of only 57 over Grafstrom in the school figure skating, an advantage roughly of about 1 per cent, while his percentage of superiority in the free-style skating was even less, 30 points in 1049. The difference in their total points at the end of the competition was only 87½—2602 for Schafer and 2514.5 for Grafstrom. The total points as awarded by the judges:

	School Figures	Free-Figures style	Total
Karl Schafer, Austria	1553.0	1049.0	2602.0
G. E. Grafstrom, Sweden	1496.0	1018.5	2514.5
M. Wilson, Canada	1477.6	970.7	2448.3
M. R. Nikkanen, Finland	1450.8	959.3	2410.1
Ernst Baier, Germany	1404.0	930.8	2334.8
R. F. Turner, U. S.	1424.3	873.3	2297.6

The United States hockey team scored its second victory over the German team last night and its fourth in the Olympic round-robin tournament, by a score of 8 to 0. Beaten by the tournament-leading Canadians only, the American team outclassed the Germans from the start, and scored in every period.

Garrison, Bent and Chase led a bombardment that the Germans resisted stoutly until the final frame, when the Yankee pucksters found their opponents' net four times. Outskated and stick handled, the Germans had only two real chances to score, both in the last few minutes of play.

Ball, German ace, took the rubber through the whole American field on one of these plays, then shot wide of the net. A few moments later, he got away again, but he was wide on the final thrust for a second time. The summary:

UNITED STATES		GERMANY
Everett, lw	rw,	Schroettle
Chase, c	c,	Ball
Palmer, rw	rw,	Jaenecke
Anderson, ld	rd,	Roemer
Hallock, rd	ld,	Heinrich
Farrel, g	g,	Leinweber

Score—United States 8, Germany 0. Goals—Palmer 2, Garrison 2, Bent 2, Everett, Chase for United States. Assists—Anderson 2, Palmer, Chase, Bent, Nelson for United States. Spares—Garrison, Bent, Cookman, Nelson for United States; Strobl, Korfo, Slevgot for Germany. Referees—Donald Sands, United States and Lou Marsh, Canada. Time—Three 15m. periods.

Kit Klein of Buffalo yesterday won the women's 1500-meter speed skating finals, an exhibition on the Olympic program. Jean Wilson of Canada was second and Helen Bina, of Chicago, third.

Miss Klein skated easily in her preliminary heat and until the field of six went into the back stretch on the last lap of the final. Then she pressed forward in a way that would not be denied, and was in second place as she reached the head of the stretch. The time for her final lap was 3m., 00.6s., considerably slower than both the other heats, when new world's marks for the distance were set.

First Miss Wilson of Canada swept across the finish line in 2m., 54.2s., breaking the old record of Zofoa Nehringowa of Poland. In the heat following, Mrs. Leila Brooks Potter made the route in 2m. 54s.

WOMEN'S 1500-METER EXHIBITION SPEED SKATING CONTEST

First Heat—Won by Jean Wilson, Canada; Kit Klein, Buffalo, second; Dorothy Franey, St. Paul, third; Elizabeth DuBois, Chicago, fourth; Florence Hurd, Canada, fifth. Time—2m. 54.2s.

Second Heat—Won by Leila Brooks Potter, Toronto; Helen Bina, Chicago, second; Geraldine Mackie, Canada, third; Elsie Muller McLane, New York, fourth; Hattie Donaldson, Toronto, fifth. Time—2m. 54s. (New world's record.)

Final Heat—Won by Kit Klein, Buffalo; Jean Wilson, Canada, second; Helen Bina, Chicago, third; Geraldine Mackie, Canada, fourth. Time—3m. 00.6s. (Leila Brooks-Potter, Toronto, fell near the finish line.)

Winnwood High School Soccer Team

Standing (Left to Right)—William Dubersteen, William Herbst, N. Bridgeman, Herbert Bucher (Coach), Francis Acker, A. Sheldon, F. Houghton, John Bullock. Kneeling—R. Thompson, William Acker, S. Hayward, R. Williams, H. Fitz, D. Bell.

Providence Adds To Lead of League

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	14	4	7	82	71	32
Bronx	11	6	11	61	67	28
Boston	12	3	13	82	82	27
New Haven	12	3	12	63	47	27
Philadelphia	11	4	12	53	60	26
Springfield	8	4	13	57	71	20

RESULTS FEB. 10

Providence 1, Boston 0.
New Haven 4, Philadelphia 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11—An unassisted goal by Gus Rivers, former member of Canadiens, while his team was short-handed in the second period, enabled the Providence Reds to shutout the Boston Bruin Cubs, 1 to 0, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night.

The victory gave the league leaders a four-point margin over the second-place Bronx Tigers. Three majors and 17 minor penalties were called during the exciting game. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw,	Boyd, Burke, Runge
Gaudreault, Murray, c	c,	Cook, Conn, Harnott
Cormier, Giroux, Rivers, Taylor, rw	lw,	Touhey, Sutherland, Weir
Carson, Hinsperger, ld	rd,	Foster, Lane
Vail, Desmarais, rd	ld,	Jerwa, Lane
Beveridge, g	g,	Jackson

Score—Providence 1, Boston 0. Goal—Rivers for Providence. Referees—W. J. Stewart and C. A. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—Scoring in each period, the New Haven Eagles easily defeated the Philadelphia Arrows in a Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Arena last night, 4 to 0. The Philadelphia team was virtually outclassed except for a sustained drive in the second period when Maurie Roberts, goalie, warded off at least a dozen well-aimed shots. Roberts, who formerly played with the Arrows, proved a match for his former team mates all during the game.

With less than a minute left in the first period, Convey scored after a pass from Patterson. Collings accounted for the second goal midway in the second period, after a side assist from Paddon. Patterson and Kuhn broke through the Philadelphia defense for goals in the last period. A crowd of 3500 saw the match. Philadelphia has failed to win in its last four matches, one being a tie. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PHILADELPHIA
Convey, Wilson, McGoldrick, lw	rw,	Buckles, Creighton, King
Hughes, Jackson, Paddon, c	c,	Andrews, Lowrey
Patterson, Kuhn, Collings, rw	lw,	Hudson, Kinsella, Kelly
Speyer, Paddon, ld	rd,	Paulhus, Nichols
Dutkowski, rd	ld,	McCaffrey, Redpath
Roberts, g	g,	Murray

Score—New Haven 4, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Convey, Colings, Patterson and Kuhn for New Haven. Assists—Patterson, Paddon, Convey and Jackson for New Haven. Referees—F. A. Synnott and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ISAAC KASHDAN WINS ANOTHER

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Adjourned games were scheduled for the early session yesterday in the international chess tournament at the Empire Social Chess Club. Isaac Kashdan, United States, placed another victory to his credit and took second place. The summaries: Eighth round—Kashdan, United States, defeated Sir George Thomas, England; Milner-Barry, England, drew with Miss Vera Menchik, Czechoslovakia. Sixth Round—Buerger, England, adjourned with Flohr, Czechoslovakia. The leading scores: Alekhine, 7 to 1; Kashdan, 5½ to 2½; Flohr, 5 to 1; Sultan Khan, 5 to 2; Maroczy, 4½ to 3½; Dr. Tartakower, 4 to 3.

LUQUE SIGNS WITH GIANTS

HAVANA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Adolfo Luque, veteran Cuban pitcher, and John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, yesterday agreed on terms by which Luque will pitch for the Giants during the coming season. Luque, recently released by Brooklyn, plans to leave for New York Friday to sign his contract and then to go to the Giant training camp in California. McGraw said he expected to use the Cuban as a relief pitcher.

ED DURHAM HAS SIGNED

Ed Durham, righthanded pitcher, who won 8 games and lost 10 for the Boston Red Sox last season, has signed his contract for 1932, according to Secretary "Hi" Mason.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Colby 2, Bowdoin 1.
Mass. State 6, Amherst 1.
Williams 5, Union 1.
Yale 6, Boston 1.
Middlebury 23, St. Michael's 2.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Yale 28, Bedford Y. M. C. A. 8.

Winnwood Soccer Team Plays Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GROVE, N. Y., Feb. 11—The Winnwood High School soccer team has completed a most successful season, winning all of its five games played. Considering that this is the first year that soccer has been played at Winnwood and that all the players at the beginning of the season were entirely inexperienced, much credit is due the members of the team for their good work.

During the season of five games Winnwood scored 16 goals to 2 for its opponents. Nathan Bridgeman at goal played consistently well and was called on to make many difficult saves.

High goal scorer was Robert Williams with 5 to his credit. William Dubersteen and Francis Acker both tallied 3.

The games played and the scores follow: Winnwood 3, Centereach 1; Winnwood 2, Smithtown 0; Winnwood 3, Stony Brook 0; Winnwood 2, Smithtown 1; Winnwood 6, Centereach 0.

N. Y. A. C. HAS CHANCE TO TIE COLUMBIA U. C.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P. C.
Columbia U. C.	11	0	48	7	1.000
New York A. C.	10	1	48	7	.909
Crescent A. C.	7	4	33	22	.636
Princeton Club	5	6	25	30	.455
Yale Club	3	8	20	35	.273
Harvard Club	3	8	16	39	.273
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	12	5	55	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—New York Athletic Club reached its final match still able to tie Columbia University Club, the unbeaten leading team in the metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship, obtaining a default from the tailenders, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, as the result of the inability of several of the latter's players to compete. The Winged Foot five, winners last year, will entertain the leaders on their home courts next week, and a victory for New York Athletic Club would place them in a tie, requiring a playoff on a neutral court.

Crescent Athletic Club scored over Harvard Club, 4 to 1 on the New Moon court and Princeton Club defeated Yale Club on the courts of the latter, also at 4 to 1. This places the winners sure of third and fourth places, with the former leading. The summary:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 4, HARVARD CLUB 1

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—10.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—12, 18—14.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 12—15, 15—10, default.

Frank C. Hart, Crescent, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—5, 18—17.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—10, 9—15, 15—10.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 1

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 12—15, 15—9, 15—8.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—11.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—10.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 12—15, 15—10, 15—4.

J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—6.

A. A. U. ANNOUNCES SPORT COMMITTEES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The national committees which will have supervision over the various sports under Amateur Athletic Union jurisdiction for the current year have been named by President Avery Brundage of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and the names of the chairmen of these 34 committees were announced recently from the national headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union in New York. Over 600 men and women in all parts of the United States have been named on these committees.

The full list of chairmen follows:

Track and Field (Men)—L. di Benedetto, Southern Association, New Orleans. Track and field (women)—Fred L. Steers, Central Association, Chicago. Swimming (men)—Frank W. Blankley, Central Association, Chicago. Swimming (women)—Herbert Holm, New England Association, Boston. Boxing—William P. Kenney, New England Association, Boston. Wrestling—Paul Spitler, Metropolitan Association, New York. Gymnastics—Roy E. Moore, Metropolitan Association, New York. Hockey—Rufus J. Trimble, Metropolitan Association, New York. Basketball—A. A. Schabinger, Midwestern Association, Omaha, Neb. Handball—J. Rogers Flannery, Allegheny Mountain Association, Pittsburgh. Bobsleigh—Jay O'Brien, Metropolitan Association, New York. Weight Lifting—Dietrich Wortmann, Metropolitan Association, New York. Volleyball—William E. Day, Intermountain Association, Salt Lake City. Tug-of-War—Col. Charles J. Dieges, Military Athletic League, New York. Fieldball—Dietrich Wortmann, Metropolitan Association, New York.

Codeball—Dr. William E. Code, Central Association, Chicago. Executive Committee—Avery Brundage, Central Association, Chicago. Foreign Relations—Avery Brundage, Central Association, chairman. Finance—George W. Graves, Michigan Association, Detroit. Indoor Baseball—Joseph Dresner, Southern Association, New Orleans. Industrial—D. Keedy Campbell, Missouri Valley Association, Kansas City. Legislation—Joseph T. England, South Atlantic, Baltimore. Long-Distrnce Running—Harold A. Bruce, Adirondack, Schenectady. Membership—Murray Hulbert, New York. Playground—J. B. Lemon, Florida Association, Miami Beach.

Record Committee—Edwin F. Schaefer, Niagara Association, Buffalo. Redistricting—Charles L. Ornstein, South Atlantic Association. Squash handball—Hal Vance, Southern Pacific Association, Los Angeles. Walking—Samuel Schwartz, Metropolitan Association, New York. Publicity—C. P. Cusack, Rocky Mountain Association, Denver. Waterpolo—L. A. Henry, Southern Pacific Association, Los Angeles. Women's Basketball—Dr. Joseph A. Reilly, Missouri Valley Association, Kansas City. Athletes development committee—Irwin Poche, New Orleans. Women's Sports Committee—Mrs. Richard S. Folsom, Central Association, Chicago.

TEAMS BATTLE FOR THIRD IN STANDING

Montreal Maroons, managed by Sprague Cleghorn; make their third invasion tonight to face the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden. Victory for either team means much since both are in last place in their respective sections of the National Hockey League standing. If Boston wins it will pass Detroit for third place in the American division, and if the Maroons win they will tie Americans for third in the Canadian division.

Maroons hold the advantage against the locals in the four games played between the two this season, the visitors having won two and tied one. On their last trip here, Jan. 26, Tiny Thompson, Boston goalie retired at the end of the first period, until his reappearance Tuesday night against Rangers. The Maroons won that game 4 to 3, and since then have won three, tied one and lost two, as against a record for the locals of three won and two lost.

More changes are due in the Boston lineup tonight for Eddie Burke and Eddie Jeremiah have been sent back to the Cubs. Yank Boyd has been brought up to the Bruins again and along with this change is the possibility that Paul Runge may be given a trial with the major league club. Maroons will bring the same team as on the last trip, although the spare goalie to Walsh will be Dave Kerr, who performed most of last year with the Maroons and who has been tending the net for Windsor this season.

BEATRICE GOTTLIEB WINS 1 UP

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—A 14-year-old girl shot a good round on the Miami Country Club course but lost her quarter-final match 1 up in 19 holes in the Miami women's golf championship tournament to a more experienced opponent who carded 85. The loser was Ellamae Williams of Cleveland. The winner was Beatrice Gottlieb of New York. This defeat was no less spectacular than the crushing elimination of the medalist, Mrs. E. Hoggarth of Lorain, Ohio, by Mrs. Joseph Bydoleck of Buffalo, N. Y., 8 and 7. Mrs. Hoggarth did not win a single hole, and managed to halve only three. Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago, recent winner of the Miami Beach Bay Shore Woman's championship, was pressed to the seventeenth hole before she won, 2 and 1, from Kathryn Braggaw of West Orange, N. J. Mrs. L. G. Riley of Pittsburgh defeated Lucille Parsons, West Orange, N. J., 4 and 2, in the other quarterfinal.

BROOKLINE CURLERS IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Feb. 11—The Country Club curlers of Brookline, Mass., won two out of three games in the nineteenth Quebec bonspiel, which began here yesterday. Last year The Country Club curlers captured the Holt Renfrew Trophy, which was the opening event of the present bonspiel, but this year were unfortunate, losing in the second round, 20 to 10, to the Caledonia Club of Montreal. In the first round of this competition, The Country Club team defeated Sewell's Quebec team, 14 to 12. The Brookline team won from the Jacques Cartier team, 12 to 11, although forced to an extra end, in the Senator competition.

AGREE ON GOALIE LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 11—Charles S. King, president of the International Hockey League, announced here last night that the governors have voted permission for Syracuse Stars to loan Benny Grant, goaltender, to play for Toronto Leafs Saturday night and then return to the Syracuse club the next day. Grant had been recalled by the Leafs and Mickey Roach, manager of the Stars, would have been minus a goaltender had the league governors not agreed to waive the rule which prohibits a player going up to the National League and then returning the same season.

CLUBS WILL NOT TRAVEL BY AIR

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—American Association clubs have given up their threats to travel by air next season. Thomas Jefferson Hickey, president of the Class AA Baseball League, today said that the railroads had offered an attractive reduction in rates, which had been accepted. The threat to travel in the clouds was made by the league solely to get such a reduction in railroad rates at first, although later many club owners were strong for the proposal regardless of lower rates. The Columbus team made several aerial trips last season and was a keen sponsor of the plan.

DAY WINS MEDAL HONORS

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Young Winfield Day of Chicago yesterday won medalist honors in the St. Valentine's golf tournament here with a card of 37-36—73. He snatched the honors from Howard Tryon of Detroit, who led for two days with 77. Tryon's score put him in second place, with H. F. Bowbeer of Chicago, third with 78. Other qualifiers yesterday included W. R. B. McLean, Williamstown, Mass., 83; Don Soccoli, New Britain, Conn., 86; John Brown, Portland, Maine, 85. Match play will start today with the finals on Sunday.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 47, Brown 24.
W. and L. 38, Virginia 31.

DARTMOUTH IS THE FAVORITE

Big Green Holds Lead Among Eastern College Quintets

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDING

College	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	4	0	113	76	1.000
Princeton	3	1	116	114	.750
Columbia	2	1	120	94	.667
Cornell	1	2	96	103	.333
Pennsylvania	1	3	83	101	.250
Yale	1	3	132	171	.167

A well-balanced Dartmouth quintet, strong both defensively and offensively, is at the top of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League standing with four victories and no defeats. Challenging the Big Green for court honors are Princeton and Columbia, holders of second and third places respectively. Cornell, Pennsylvania and Yale form the second half of the race and are practically out as far as the championship of 1932 is concerned.

In the past two weeks, only four league games were played, one each by Dartmouth, Princeton and Columbia, two by Penn and three by Yale. The Green, Tigers and Lions triumphed in their contests, while Penn won and lost, and the Eli was handed three defeats.

At the present time, Dartmouth is the favorite to take the league title away from the Columbia Lions, even though Princeton is close on its heels. The Green has by far the best defensive record, as its opponents have scored only 76 points in four games. The Tigers, although they have triumphed three times, have a weak defense. It is a question whether or not their high-scoring ability can offset their weakness at guarding.

The Lions, present titleholders of the League, will give the Green and Tigers plenty of opposition between now and the close of the season. In three games the Lions have totaled 120 points, an average of 40 points a game. This scoring power may yet carry the champions through to another title. The results of the league games to date:

Dartmouth	23	Penn	19
Dartmouth	21	Yale	20
Dartmouth	31	Princeton	13
Dartmouth	37	Yale	24
Princeton	35	Columbia	32
Princeton	33	Cornell	23
Princeton	35	Yale	28
Columbia	49	Cornell	36
Columbia	39	Penn	23
Cornell	37	Yale	21
Yale	23	Penn	22
Penn	19	Yale	16

Although Yale was defeated, 35 to 28, by Princeton on Feb. 9, E. H. Nikkel '34 scored 16 points for the Eli in this contest and thereby took the lead in individual scoring. The sophomore forward has converted 21 baskets from the floor and 8 from the foul line, for a total of 50 points. This mark puts Nikkel some distance ahead of D. N. Jones '32, veteran Columbia guard, who has 34 points and holds second place. J. F. Seibert '34, Princeton forward, is third, one point behind Jones. The first Dartmouth man to appear on the list is G. D. Edwards '33, forward, who has 28 points. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player, class, position, college	Goals Flr.	Goals Foul	Pts.
E. H. Nikkel '34, f, Yale	21	8	50
D. N. Jones '32, g, Columbia	13	8	34
J. F. Seibert '34, f, Princeton	11	11	33
O. W. McDowell '34,c,Columbia	12	5	29
R. K. Fairman '34, f, Princeton	11	7	29
G. D. Edwards '33,f,Dartmouth	13	2	28
Lewis Hatkoff '32, f, Cornell	9	6	24
R. D. O'Connell '33, g, Yale	6	12	24
G. C. Furman '32, f, Cornell	9	5	23
J. W. Lord Jr. '32, g, Princeton	9	4	22
L. J. Tanseer '32, g, Penn	8	6	22
A. P. McGowan '32, g, Yale	7	7	21
Robert McCoy '32, f, Columbia	9	1	19
Louis Bender '32, f, Columbia	8	1	17
Lester Klempner '34, f, Penn.	6	5	17
B. D. Burch '32, f, Dartmouth	7	2	16
D. S. Kellett '34, f, Penn.	5	5	15

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	14	8	10	62	56	36
Detroit	13	8	10	64	54	34
London	12	9	11	66	44	33
Windsor	13	7	13	71	66	33
Cleveland	13	4	15	73	81	30
Syracuse	12	5	13	74	72	29
Pittsburgh	9	7	14	48	75	25

RESULT FEB. 10

Detroit 0, Windsor 0, overtime.

DETROIT-WINDSOR TIE, 0-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 11—Detroit Olympics played a scoreless overtime tie with Windsor Bulldogs here last night and now holds second place in the International Hockey League standing alone. The tie was enough to put Olympics one point ahead of Windsor and London, now tied for third place. It was the second scoreless tie played by last night's rivals in as many games here. A capacity crowd of 5600 fans saw the struggle, in which the goalies, Norman Smith and Emmett Venne, were outstanding. It was the first sell-out of the season at the Windsor Arena. Fog in the rink bothered both teams.

MRS. FOWNES BEATS MRS. CHAPMAN

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 11 (AP)—Mrs. William C. Fownes Jr. of Pittsburgh defeated Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., on the nineteenth green yesterday to provide the biggest upset in the quarterfinals of match play in the women's St. Valentine's golf tournament here. Mrs. Chapman, winner of many major tournaments here, was caught badly off her game by Mrs. Fownes, who played above her usual form.

LEE S. BARNES TO COMPETE

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP)—Lee S. Barnes, holder of the world pole-vault record, has decided to forget about retiring from competition for at least another year Barnes announced today he will train for the Olympics and take part in meets this spring with the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Restaurants

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

The SIGN of the ROSE
TEA SHOP
Luncheons Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 12 to 8
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opp. Hotel Benson

Washington A.C. Team Claims U. S. Record

By the Associated Press

Everett, Wash., Feb. 11

A new American record of 3m. 47 1-5s., for the 300-yard women's medley relay swim, was claimed today by the Washington Athletic Club women's team, of Seattle, headed by Helene E. Madison.

The team, made up of Dawn Gilson, backstroke; Neva Whaley, breaststroke, and Miss Madison, freestyle, bettered the old mark here last night, with Miss Madison covering her 100 yards in 60 3-5s.

The official record, 3m. 50 4-5s., is held by the New York Women's Swimming Association.

Kansas City Has Eight-Point Lead

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	18	2	12	60	40	38
St. Louis	14	5	12	53	55	28
Chicago	14	4	11	70	46	28
Tulsa	13	3	13	58	58	26
Duluth	12	1	16	56	89	24
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULT FEB. 10

Kansas City 2, Chicago 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 11—Kansas City advanced eight points out in front of its nearest rival for first place in the American Hockey League standing here last night by winning from the Chicago Shamrocks, 2 to 0, before a crowd of approximately 5000 persons.

Ollie Mulvihill, a youngster playing his first season for the Pla-Mors, scored the first goal eight minutes after the start. He picked up Campbell's rebound in front of the cage and drove a high shot past Mike Karakas, Chicago goaler. The final goal was made with only two minutes remaining in the last period. Ken Dunfield wrested the puck from a Shamrock in his defensive zone and outskated the entire Chicago team, which was forcing the attack vigorously in an effort to tie the score.

With only 25 seconds remaining, the lights in the arena went out and the game was delayed 35 minutes, but few in the crowd left. It was a rough game. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		CHICAGO
Ranger, Mulvihill, lw	rw,	O'Neill, Brydson
Campbell, Mitchell, c	c,	Riley, Mackenzie
Dunfield, Goodman, rw	lw,	Burns, Wiseman, McFadyen
McLeod, Gorman, ld	rd,	Headley, Russell
McKinnon, Halderson, rd	ld,	Taylor, Prelesnik
Levine, g	g,	Karakas

Score—Kansas City 2, Chicago 0. Goals—Mulvihill and Dunfield for Kansas City. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW MEN IN COLUMBIA SHELL

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Three new men will be in the Columbia varsity shell when Coach Richard J. Glendon puts his Lion oarsmen on the Harlem River late this month. Glendon picked his first crew yesterday on the basis of workouts on the indoor machines, with Macrae Sykes '33, sophomore stroke of last year, in the pace-setter's seat again and R. L. (Bob) Ward '33 at his old post at No. 7.

The three newcomers are Francis G. Hugo of New York, at No. 5, Walter F. McCaleb Jr. of Cleveland, at No. 3, and Edwin E. Singer of New York in the bow. Charles P. Wagner '33 of Boonton, N. J., is at 6, Heber Clugh '33 of Beeville, Texas, at No. 4, and William M. McDuffee '32 of Brooklyn, star football center, at No. 2. Leon Prechtel '33 again will be coxswain.

RICE AND BEACH ADVANCE

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Grantland Rice and Rex Beach won their quarterfinal matches in the annual artists' and writers' golf tournament here yesterday, and were favored to meet in the finals, since they are in different brackets and both are past champions in the event. D. Roberts and L. B. Myers, both of New York, also won their way to the semifinal round yesterday. Rice took the measure of Ray McCarthy, New York publicist and sports commentator, 5 and 4; Beach eliminated Merle Thorpe, magazine editor, 2 up; Myers beat Arthur Somers Roche, an author, 3 and 2, and Roberts turned back C. W. Cochran, Kansas City sports writer, 2 and 1.

Restaurants

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Est. 1890
Originators of DANISH PASTRY
CLUB LUNCHEON
Full Course Steak or Chicken Dinner 75c
The Talk of New York
1380 BROADWAY AT 37TH ST.
The 711 Seventh Ave. Store at 47th St. is open Sundays

Barna's Restaurant
2589 BROADWAY AT 97TH STREET
The meeting place of nice people who appreciate excellent food and fine atmosphere.
A Delicious 8-Course Dinner, 85c
Club Luncheon 50c and 65c

The Crest
The Crest
3 East 48th St.
Breakfast—Luncheon
Special Dinners—75c and 60c
Home Cooking—Delicious Pastry
Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
38 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c Dinners $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

The GARDEN SPOT
An old Southern dinner comes six hundred miles to be close to the Theatre District.
$1.00 Daily and Sunday; 5:15 to 8:15.
Salt selected luncheon 11:30 to 2:15.
47 WEST 44th STREET

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON 50c-75c
DINNER 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 7834
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 7:30

Yale Club Takes Lead in Class B

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDING
(NEW YORK GROUP)

	R'ds W	R'ds L	M'ts W	M'ts L	P.C.
Yale Club	7	1	30	10	.875
Princeton Club	5	1	22	8	.833
Harvard Club	4	2	23	7	.667
Heights Casino	4	3	18	17	.571
Union League Club	4	4	18	22	.500
Nassau Country Club	4	4	18	22	.500
Rockaway Hunting Club	2	6	12	28	.250
University Club	1	5	11	19	.167
Racquet & Tennis Club	1	6	8	27	.143

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Yale Club took the lead for the first time in the metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship for the New York group, when its five defeated the hitherto unbeaten leader, Princeton Club, on the courts of the latter, 3 to 2. This completes the series for Yale Club, but Princeton Club can still tie it, by winning its two remaining matches from University Club, postponed several times, and from Harvard Club, scheduled for next week.

Union League Club also finished its season, with a clean sweep victory over Rockaway Hunting Club, and is now tied for fifth place, with a possibility of a tie for third place, as the other clubs ahead finish their seasons. The summary:

YALE CLUB 3, PRINCETON CLUB 2

F. T. Smith, Princeton Club, defeated S. L. Scott, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—7, 15—12.

M. M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, defeated John Holbrook, Yale Club, 18—14, 14—16, 15—12, 15—7.

R. M. Simonds, Yale Club, defeated F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, 15—8, 11—15, 15—10, 18—15.

P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, defeated J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, 18—16, 9—15, 15—3, 15—12.

W. C. Hammond, Yale Club, defeated Harold Corcoran, Princeton Club, 15—12, 10—15, 15—13, 18—17.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB 5, ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 0

H. B. Fisher, Union League, defeated A. O. Norris, Rockaway, 17—15, 15—10, 15—8.

Howell

URGE BUSINESS MEN TO INVEST IN MAN POWER

Retrenchment Overdone, Asserts Governor of New Jersey

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—"Now is the time to get men." At the close of a conference with the bureau of business conditions of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Mr. A. Harry Moore, Governor of New Jersey, announced that analysis of the various investment markets reveals that the only conspicuous and self-evident investment bargains for business men are in man power. Said Governor Moore:

"Although many stocks are said to be selling at prices so low that, if you could buy the whole corporation at market prices, you could afford to liquidate the corporation, pay all the debts, give away the inventories, real estate, plant and equipment, and still have a profit out of cash and liquid assets, it is not for me to say that stocks are cheap.

Hoarding an Absurdity

"Although many time-honored bonds of undoubted safety seem such attractive bargains as to make the hoarding of currency an absurdity as well as a detriment to the nation's welfare, that is a matter to leave to individual investors. There is another market, however, in which the bargains simply cannot be challenged. That is the market for men.

"Among the unemployed are millions of workers and executives for whose services employers will shortly be competing. Their price is now admittedly low. Their immediate worth is impossible to calculate. Now is the time to get men.

"Retrenchment in man power has gone too far. A visitor in one of our large cities was amazed to see at 9 p. m. in one of the large business buildings 'lights burning on every floor.' He asked whether it meant a business revival. In reality it meant a skeleton force trying to do the work formerly done by twice as many.

"Inquiry revealed that this company, which had appeared to do a heroic job in maintaining wages and salaries, had in desperation cut the force below the necessary minimum and was driving the survivors overtime. The company failed to consider the demoralization of its overworked organization.

Reconstruction Drive On

"By way of contrast, there is abroad a whimsical rumor about some of our most successful corporations that their 'vice-presidents are on the street.' It means that the vice-presidents are out selling. Instead of unloading their trained employees like so much ballast, these far-seeing companies are using them in an aggressive drive toward reconstruction. With prices stabilizing and stocks of goods nearing exhaustion, such companies may soon be cashing in on new business.

"Even with human consideration aside, now is the time to get men. Retrenchment of personnel has gone too far. Companies which have cast out their research and experimental departments, cut their repair forces, depleted advertising and sales staffs and stripped the line of workers to the point of demoralization will be, like farmers who have ground and eaten their seed grain, not ready for the spring sowing.

"Companies which begin now to install their machinery of personnel will be ready for production and profits. I cannot emphasize too strongly that now is the time to get men."

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S FINANCIAL POSITION

New Haven Railroad balance sheet filed with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities as of Dec. 31, 1931, shows total assets of $593,025,003. Current assets were $19,197,373 and current liabilities $24,512,417, an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $5,315,044. Corporate surplus was $20,037,508.

On Sept. 30, 1931, the balance sheet showed an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $4,684,697 and corporate surplus of $22,048,633. On Dec. 31, 1930, there was a net working capital of $2,495,768 and corporate surplus of $24,736,244.

New Haven on Dec. 31, last, had $13,000,000 loans and bills payable, the same figure as on Sept. 30, 1931.

GOODYEAR OF CANADA HAS PROFIT IN 1931

TORONTO, Feb. 11 — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., reports for the 15 months ended Dec. 31 net profit of $1,702,986 after taxes, depreciation, etc., and after writing down all manufactured goods, goods in process, materials on hand and future commitments to market prices as of Dec. 31, last.

This is equal, after dividends paid on the 7 per cent preferred to $8.24 a share on the 128,630 shares of common. In the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, net profit was $1,550,404 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to $8.01 a common share.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — Department store sales show a decrease from December to January of about the estimated seasonal amount, Federal Reserve Board reports. Board's index was 80 in January on the basis of the 1923-25 average as 100, compared with 81 in December and 83 in November. In comparison with a year ago, sales for January were 22 per cent smaller, but when allowance is made for the fact that there was one less trading day in January this year than last, the decrease from last year is about 19 per cent.

HOG AVERAGE HOLDS

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—Average price of $3.88 a hundred weight for hogs here during the week ended Feb. 6 was exactly the average for the preceding week. In the like 1931 week the average was $7.23 cwt. Prices Tuesday, on receipts of 27,000 head, were steady to 5 cents higher than Monday.

CALIFORNIA BOND SALE

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 11—State of California will receive bids Feb. 23 on $1,325,000 veterans' welfare 4½ per cent bonds.

AIR REDUCTION EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Air Reduction Company, Incorporated, had net earnings of $3,815,400 last year, equal to $4.54 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $8,280,379, or $6.32 a share, in 1930.

Steam Power Plants for Planes

Turbines as Power Plants Considered; Spindles That Spin to Give New Flight

By VOLNEY D. HURD

VOLCANOES often slumber for years with no surface indications, only to break forth unexpectedly when some tiny jar occurs. Judging from the hundreds of letters that have come in on steam power for airplanes and automobiles since the subject was discussed in this column some weeks ago, the entire motorwise public must be in a hot lava state on this subject. The tiny jar we may have given by our story has brought forth a premature eruption of prosteam sentiment. Letters came from bus operators, from engineers, from mechanics, and all of them wanted more information. All asked for A. N. Clifton's address, and when he gets all this mail, perhaps he will wish he had never been interviewed.

Three-quarters of the letters definitely were interested in steam passenger cars. We understand that one passenger car manufacturer has been inquiring about the subject of using steam. If any of them could have seen the enthusiasm indicated in the letters and the enthusiasm brought forth from every person with whom the writer has discussed the subject, they would lend serious ear. It appears that anything as smooth as steam, as quiet, with its pick-up, saving the wear and tear and elimination of clutch and gear shift, is just what the market wants.

* * *

However, this is primarily an aviation column and as such we must not depart from the subject. About the same time we ran our story, we heard of some work being done in the middle West on a steam airplane. The information was scant but was interesting in that it brought up the use of turbines for driving the propellers. Another question mentioned was the fact that high altitudes would not affect steam power or require the supercharging necessary for gasoline engines.

We understand that a turbine-driven engine for airplane use now under consideration demands that the turbines wind up at 16,000 revolutions a minute. This speed is necessary in order that they may be small in size and economical. This, however, means another serious problem—the reduction in gearing for turning propellers. The size of the gears necessary to reduce 16,000 revolutions a minute down to below 2000 and at the same time to have the gear strong enough to transmit 1000 to 2000 horsepower makes this idea seem impractical.

In all mechanical design the desire is to get slow movement where possible. One of the great advantages of the use of steam is the fact that you can operate a steam engine with maximum power at very low speed. This means that you can design a propeller to operate at a very low speed which could be driven directly without gears. This would eliminate vibration and excessive wear and tear.

* * *

The idea that high altitudes would not affect the steam plane probably comes from the fact that water boils at a lower temperature in high altitudes. However, that is but half the story. The air is very thin at great height and a certain amount of air is required to completely combust a pound of fuel. The weight of that air by cubical content is very definitely governed by the barometric pressure. This does not, of course, lessen the efficiency of the steam engine at high altitudes but is merely a correction of the thought that less air will not affect this kind of power.

It would certainly seem that a reciprocating type of steam engine operating at very low speed and driving especially designed propellers with, say, one or two engines in the front of each wing might make a very workable device. The steam engine need not be cooled and being made with opposed cylinders would fit nicely inside the front of the wing. The only connections necessary to the steam plant in the center would be the pipes.

With the reopening of the steam question and its application to that modern vehicle, the airplane, it is interesting to note that already there appear to be two schools of thought: the reciprocating engine drive and the turbine drive. A close following of this subject should repay anyone interested in the unfoldment of the drama of natural scientific development.

* * *

Rotor 'Wings' for Flying

When a boat set sail in the English Channel a few years ago with what appeared to be an enlarged hot water heating tank sticking up in place of the mast, seafaring men gaped at it in wonderment. Soon they knew it was the rotor ship, an invention which utilizes wind currents to develop power and drive machinery. At the present time a farm in Scandinavia is pumping water by this system. Unlike the windmill, which has a vane to point the fan into the wind, this device works with wind approaching it from any angle without changing.

About a year ago it was understood that an aircraft was being built with a pair of similar tanks or round, hollow cells to utilize this idea. Nothing much came of it. Now a new ship using the rotor idea is announced. For some time, behind locked doors in a Broadway loft in New York City, engineers have been building a plane without wings. It has four spindles instead. These spindles react much the same as a ship rotor but by their conical shapes they do not set up the type of air currents which are difficult to control as in the case of the first rotor plane. Small pockets in the spindles are said to overcome most of the drag set up by the rotors.

* * *

Three motors are used in this ship, a small one on each side for driving the rotors and a large one with a propeller for pulling the machine through the air. One of the interesting possibilities that is not entirely explained in this new type of machine is what happens if the motors stop Of course, if the large driving motor stops we can assume that the rotors will support the ship if they have enough lift to get it into the air. But if the rotor motors stop, one cannot but wonder whether there is enough inherent lift left in these objects to let the ship down at all easily.

In the helicopter type of flying machine the motor-driven propeller has a release device, so that the propeller will spin, despite motor stoppage, and let the machine down somewhat as an autogiro settles. If this rotor ship, however, does not have this faculty, one does not like to contemplate the possibilities of motor failure.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
5:30 NBC, Maltex Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 Wadsworth Howland Program.
6:15 Talk, "In Appreciation of the Lincoln Cabin."
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Vallée Yankees; Ray Perkins; Lillian Roth, guest artist.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air."
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Joe Morse's orchestra from Lake Placid; Jack Miles's orchestra from Albany.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 NBC, Matinée Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 Agricultural market review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Betty Cole, popular songs.
6:30 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jester's Trio."
7:30 Dutch Oven Band.
7:45 "Frigidaires."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 "New England Lullaby"; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Gene, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 McAnelly's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:30 Musical Mirror; soloist; orchestra.
5:45 Dunketeers Orchestra.
6:00 News; announcements.
6:15 Stage Star Salute.
6:30 Close Friends with Bob Emery.
6:45 Golden Trail of Melody.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Editing the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soloist; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 "Sportslants"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 "Scrappy" Lambert; Frank Burns; orchestra.
10:15 Broadcast from Boston Arena.
11:00 Organ recital; Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Louis Panico's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 CBS, "Vivian Ruth," songs.
5:15 CBS, Ross Gorman's Biltmore Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; comedy and songs.
6:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Boy Scouts in action.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra.
7:00 News; studio announcements.
7:15 "Highlights of the News."
7:30 Bob Emery: Opportunity Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies," Vincent Sorey's orchestra; female trio.
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Abraham Lincoln birthday observance.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Butler Anniversary Dinner; speakers.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Melodists.
5:15 Caroline Piotti, contralto.
5:30 Everett Doe, baritone.
5:45 Organ Melodies.
6:00 "The K-Hill Settlement," skit.
6:15 Lyric Male Quartet.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Mirth Quakes."
7:00 "Songs We Love To Hear;" Orrin White, tenor.
7:15 Studio Vocalist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC Programs.
12:00 m.—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; Stocks; Produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC; "He knew Lincoln."
4:00 p. m.—News.
4:20 p. m.—Luttringer's Players.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Don Bestor's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
2:30 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
2:45 p. m.—Princess Oblensky Youth Matinée.
3:00 p. m.—"Sailortown."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Dance orchestra.
4:15 p. m.Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Olympic four-man bobsled races.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia educational features.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Word picture of Lincoln Museum described by Lieut.-Col. Ulysses S. Grant 3d, U. S. A.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Olympic ski jumping broadcast.
4:00 p. m.—Debate, Boston University vs. Dartmouth College, "Resolved, That the American principle of broadcasting is superior to the European system of Government control."

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
10:15 a. m.—CBS Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit.
12:30 p. m.—Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Meyer Davis's Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; Shopping News and News.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music.

SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Sidney Blumenthal & Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net loss of $92,102 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $290,581 in 1930.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

Preliminary report of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net loss of $3,641,119 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $7,351,681 in 1930.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1200 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which organizations are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 788 PRINCETON, N. J.
Real home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License No. 1. Under the management of MRS. KATHRYN HARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT OR SALE

Two houses, adjacent, statuesque South Shore of Long Island, Westhampton Beach. Furnished, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths. Unfurnished, 12 bedrooms, 3 baths. Each with acre of land. Both houses are ideally located for club center or rest retreat. Each house rents for $1500. No. 1 may be purchased for $13,000. No. 2 for $15,000. Both are bargains. Terms arranged. V. LaVERNE BOYCE, Realtor, 1 Chestnut St., Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Joe Brown REALTOR Ed M. White
Medford, Oregon, in the heart of the Rogue River Valley
"This is a great country."

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use for selling famous Jamaican dresses, lingerie for women; children's dresses. Unusual commission basis. JAMAICENE, Inc., Dept. 33-14, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED camp leader desires position as assistant director or nature counselor in a boys' camp; college man; excellent references; available for 1932 season. Write to A. C. HAUPTMAN, 430 Grand Ave., Watertown, N. Y.

MERCHANDISER OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS, thoroughly experienced in managing and directing large volume of business; will consider worthy offer with good growing concern. H. BARTON SCOTT, 1430 Ridgewood Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

NAVIGATOR—Experienced officer on Merchant Marine Ships, holding Master's license, also some knowledge of aviation, wishes position where these qualifications are desirable. Write Box M-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Capable, ambitious, alert; college graduate; 3 years' experience; willing to travel; age 26; or as secretary-companion. 1044 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST—Experienced, for dancers or singers. Write Box A-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

Hotel Park Plaza

50 West 77th Street,
Endicott 2-3700 New York City

1 Room Studio Apartments, newly decorated. Private bath, $50 mo. up.
2 showers. Kitchen facilities. $110 mo. up
3 service. Maid $160 mo. up

RYE, N. Y.—4 rooms and breakfast nook, beautifully furnished, all modern improvements, heat furnished; residential section; $65 a month. Inquire 42 Orchard Avenue.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Two rooms, electric kitchenette, private home, on bathroom floor; suitable for 1 or business couple; heat, electricity included; near beach, bus line; $30 for 1, $35 for couple. Inquire 331 Delavan Ave., E. Port Chester. Telephone 4652-R.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1080 Beacon St.—To sublease, furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3 baths, servant's room, bath; upper suite; quiet, sunny. PHILLIPS KETCHUM, 1 Federal St., Boston, or S. W. RODGERS, State Street Trust Co.

HARDING MANOR—One and two-room apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Apply SUPT., 111 Audubon Road, Fenway, Boston.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.

Specialists in Landscape Construction, Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc. *Estimates cheerfully given.*
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 344

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ATTRACTIVE high-class tea house business in very fine location near Boston; modern equipment and long lease at reasonable rental; price $5000. Box V-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A B C REGISTRY (AGENCY)
ADELE E. GUTMAN, Prop.
University 4-3516 Reliable Attendants N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 324 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, unencumbered, in modern country home; small pay; light duties; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 9, Darien, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SUNNY SOUTH — Country estate one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest, study and recreation. Artistic environment; delightful open fireplaces. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT. Box 67, Kissimmee, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET

HEWLETT, Long Island, N. Y. — 10-room house, improvements; near station; reasonable rent. MRS. H. KIMBALL, 33 Trinity Place. Tel. Franklin 1448.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Attractively furnished light office, 2 mornings, also evenings. Watkins 9-8431. Apply mornings.

PAYING GUESTS

REST and comfort in the restful Berkshires at Pine Knoll Farm; every modern convenience; near church; reservations, A. R. ADAMS, Sheffield, Mass.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

RYAN URGES ACTION IN CAR INSPECTION

Immediate inspection of motor vehicles to see that safety equipment is in good condition is urged by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Car operators, he stated, should not put off this inspection until the last minute.

"There has been some evidence in the past that car owners whose vehicles are in poor condition, from the standpoint of safety, have deliberately put off inspection, feeling that during the last minute rush many cars would 'get by' which the official adjusters would not have approved had they more time to make careful tests," Mr. Ryan said. For that reason, Mr. Ryan has asked all car inspectors to be more than ordinarily careful in their examination of cars during the closing days of the campaign.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

Central Railroad of New Jersey reports for the year ended Dec. 31 preliminary surplus after taxes and charges of $31,326, compared with surplus of $3,823,883 in 1930.

Local Classified

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
Rebuilt, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pipes tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
37 years' experience—serving Greater New York. 1681 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 8-7781.

PRINTING

E. O. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 6081—3377

REAL ESTATE

CORNING, N. Y.—Fieldstone house, 6 rooms, bath, hot water heat, copper leaders and gutters, slate roof, weatherstrips throughout, screens, Venetian blinds, Frigidaire, 2-car garage; 200 feet shrubbery, good garden, all for $65.00; occupancy May 1. MILLER R. VERNON, Littleton Road, Tel. Carlisle 354-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Warm room and meals, $7.50; central; Methodist; other part time. Telephone Vernon 0700.

DON'T RENT ANYWHERE
until you see THE PIERREPONT

The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy; commodious sunlit rooms; full hotel service; swimming pool, roof, solarium; $10-$20 weekly; ideally located; 4 minutes Wall St., 10 minutes Times Square. COMER B. M. T. to Court St., L. R. T. to Clark St.

THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St., Brooklyn
Telephone MAin 4-5300

N. Y. C., 541 West 123rd, Apt. 3C—Two single rooms comfortably furnished, piano, private; business people; $5 and $7.50. Monument 2-1363.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th St., Apt. 2—Clean, comfortable room, good air, heat and sunlight; reduced rental. Edgecombe 4-5287.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 West 113th (Apt. 61) in refined American home, large light front, single, double; business women; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd—Large, clean, well furnished front room; suitable studio; inexpensive; quiet, refined family; elevator. (4-E.)

NEW YORK CITY, 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq.—Small single room, $35 monthly; women only. Stuyvesant 9-7746.

NEW YORK CITY, 62 West 94th—Private residence; delightful front; lavatory; suitable 1 or 2; reasonable. Riverside 9-6562.

NEW YORK CITY, 86th (400 West End Ave.)—Exquisite, newly furnished, single, double rooms; home atmosphere. (Apt. 7E.).

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN WITH CAR—Wonderful opportunity for refined young men in Boston and suburban residential sections to take orders direct from better homes for exclusive line of unusual California fancy preserved fruits, vegetables, sea foods, olives, etc., no delivering; we have the finest accounts in country and are prepared, to the "White House", established trade to call upon; year round repeat business; instructor to help you; strictly commission. Write MR. P. WITTE at Hotel Statler, Boston, giving phone number where he may reach you.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER, married, 40, on estate apartment or factory, carpenter, plumbing and electrical work; careful driver. Write Box J-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED mechanic desires position as superintendent, caretaker for church, apartment house, office building; excellent references. Write Box L-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S nurse, experienced, willing to serve any capacity. Write Box Z-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COOK, German, private and tea room experience. Write Box D-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CULTURED woman, tactful, travelled, seeks position of trust; contacts; will travel. Write Box B-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW JERSEY OR NEW YORK CITY—Filing clerk or general office work; 13 years' experience filing clerk, 11 years charge of files. MRS. MAY E. BRANDON, 190 St. Georges Ave., Rahway, N. J. Phone Rahway 7, 0804.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SIMPLE method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. Taught by HARRIET S. HAGEN at 1233 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 2-2446. Miss Hagen is a student of Miss Emma Dunn.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Thompson's Apparel Shop
985 MAIN STREET
Apparel of the Better Kind
including
The Black Shire Gowns

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The
Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH
WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
252 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5151

There's News of Tremendous Importance in Bridgeport's local newspapers Wednesday . . . *be sure to look for*
HOWLAND'S
Advertisement Wednesday

THE
HARKABUS BAKERY
Specializes in Good Food for All Occasions
32 CANNON STREET Dial 4-7782

Lynge's Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
500 Pine St. 5-2151 430 State St. 5-1360

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose
For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use
THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

MEIGS & CO.
Polover Coats, $4.84
The newest in coats. In White, Blue, Green, Red and Cameltone shades. With breakshouldered effect in double-breasted models, trim skirtlines, and patch pockets. For Misses and Women.
SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE SIZES

Towe & Kohlmaier
TAILORS
New Location, 73 John St.
Davis & Hawley Bldg.

GREENWICH

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1600-1601

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Phone Lynbrook 3622-J
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
Do you know that you can use this Gelatine for making different salads, desserts, candies, ices and ice cream, also for thickening soups and gravies?

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

REMOVAL SALE
Before moving into our new location we have *Greatly Reduced* all our merchandise. Many of our *Leather Goods* at as low as 50% discount.
A REAL OPPORTUNITY
H. F. CORNING
Established 1812 68 CHURCH STREET

It Really Is Fun to Send
Valentines
We have a very splendid assortment for the children as well as grown-ups.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET
Remember our up-to-date Lending Library.

HANAN SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Wilkinson's
738 MAIN STREET
Freshly Made Candies
Chocolates—Popcorn—Caramels
Plain—NUTS—Salted
Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers

Decidedly Different!
FRESH FRUIT PATTIES
BON BONS and Salted Nuts
GRACE A. COOKE
49 Garden Street Phone 9-0568
Wethersfield, Conn. Mail orders filled

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
858 PARK STREET Phone 2-0498

559 MAIN Beroth *Bread* Shop 1128 MAIN

HATS! by JOHN TRINNER
New Spring Models
and a new display of spring dresses are ready for your approval.
MLLE. ROY, 49 Allyn Street

MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
DECORATORS & UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 298

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream
Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

GIBSON'S
Cities Service Station
Koolmotor Gas—Oil and Grease
CENTER and E. MAIN ST., Meriden, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information.
70-82 COURT STREET

DOLLAR DAY SALE
Ladies' Dresses, $1.00
Formerly $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95. Sizes up to 46
Kiddies' Dresses, $1.00
Formerly $1.95 and $2.95 Sizes 2 to 14
Willett Corset Shop
72 WASHINGTON STREET Phone 949-W

PHOTO FINISHING
Bring us your films for superior work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

New 1932 Values!
RYTEX MY-NAME STATIONERY
100 folded sheets and envelopes. Printed with name and address in White, Blue, Orchid, Grey, etc. A box. $1.00
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

Pelton's Drug Store
Established 1800
TOILET ARTICLES
CANDIES—SODA
LENDING LIBRARY
COR. MAIN AND WILLIAM STREETS
Tel. 1490

NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office 96 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1323
Main Office and Works 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 364
R. J. KLOIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

Ann Allen Gowns
2C Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

MARIONI'S ICE CREAM
PURE and DELICIOUS
100% LOCAL PRODUCT
TRY A QUART SUNDAY
WE DELIVER
3-7740 3-7741

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
126 TEMPLE ST.

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1402 CHAPEL STREET

QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
"blue coal" KOPPERS COKE
THE WORLD'S BEST
344 STATE ST. Phone 6-1125

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
244 ORANGE STREET 5-4078

ELECTRICAL Contracting and Repair Work
*"

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn. Phone 256

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn Tel. 3201

The GORHAM PRESS
Established 1894
ENGRAVING PRINTING EMBOSSING
4 Elizabeth Street, So. Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

A Very Special Purchase!
McCALLUM HOSIERY
79c Pair
12 pairs for $9.00
You'll be amazed at the quality of these stockings, since normally they sell for $1.25. The dozen price gives you an opportunity to buy an entire season's supply.
The C. O. Miller Co. *First Floor*
BANK STREET STAMFORD, CONN.

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
Good Clothes for Men and Boys
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

LATHAMS Inc.
FLORISTS
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
Tel. 4-2877
163 BEDFORD ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

G. D. L. RAYMOND
MODERN
Plumbing and Heating
Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Telephone 3-1812 680 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.

The Bedford Drug Store
Bedford at Prospect and Forest Sts.
SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE
PERFUMES COSMETICS

Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

WATERBURY

Our Circulating Library
Supplies you with the newest books *(fiction)* as soon as they are released by the publishers.
New Books Added Each Week
COSTS ONLY 3 CENTS A DAY
Come In and Join Now
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

B. M. FREEMAN
MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Thank you for your generous response to our recent advertisements. We hope we may continue to serve you satisfactorily.

THE
Quality Delicatessen Store
We are ready to prepare any amount of foods for your individual party needs.
May we help you?
HENRY H. ZEISSETT
56 EAST MAIN STREET

NOW SHOWING!
Spring Styles in
MILLINERY—DRESSES
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

EATON'S HIGHLAND VELLUM
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

WE ARE MEMBERS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION
and will gladly fill your orders for flowers, ferns or potted plants.
DEAN *The Florist*
68 CENTER STREET Phone 4-2788

The Miller & Peck Co.
Down come prices on Armstrong's Quaker Rugs
Colorful and Easy to Keep Clean
A 9-foot x 12-foot size, $6.39
Now's the time to re-furnish your home.
February Furniture Sale
HOWLAND-HUGHES

"We serve to serve again"—
Waterbury
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
133 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

WESTPORT

Bon Ton Meat Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
10 MAIN STREET, Westport, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

THE
ELIZABETH SHOPPE
Scalp Specialists, Shampooing, Marcelling, Finger and Water Waving, Facials and Manicuring. Eugene Waving.
Cora Austin, Elizabeth Farley Calvert 3180
Phone Calvert 5421 We Deliver

E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, Jr., *Proprietor*
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 LEXINGTON MARKET

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

Phone Univ. 4180 Jobbing a Specialty
H. A. SMITH
BUILDER
2020 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
Keys Made—Locks Repaired
Glazing—Bell Hanging

NEW YORK

ALBANY

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Furniture of Character
Gulistan Rugs
Glenwood and Stewart Stoves
BROADWAY AND MAIDEN LANE

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

The Flowerdale Greenhouses
SPECIAL
Spring Flowers $1 a Box
WASHINGTON AND MAIN AVENUE
Telephone 8-0434

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

BINGHAMTON

MILK
AND
DAIRY PRODUCTS
ICE CREAM
Cloverdale Farms Co.
JACKSON ST. Phone 2-5361

REMOVAL SALE
Cantilever—I. Miller
Crawford Shoes for Men
at
NEW LOW PRICES
We move to our new location in a few weeks.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
57 CHENANGO STREET

February Bargains
Lowest Prices in Years on
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
FURNITURE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
IT IS WISE TO BUY NOW
at McLEAN'S

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
54 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

HOME DRESSES
SMOCKS
PERCALE $2.00 BROADCLOTH $3.00
SIZES 32 TO 50
MRS. ELIZABETH ARNEKE
49 BEETHOVEN ST. Phone 6-1719

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot. $5.00 or $6.00.
BULL'S, 46 Court Street

Gulbran Radio Service
Free Inspection and Testing
DIAL 6-3774 or 4-3148

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
Dial 4-1113 30 HENRY STREET

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSING SHOP
Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Rd. W., North End of Sta. Plaza

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House or the Shop on Wheels

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
3 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 2351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bron Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
40 Palmer Avenue Phone 4070-4071

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

THE WINCHESTER STORE
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Housewares—Paint—Hardware
RADIOS
KRAFT AVENUE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
"Quality at Sound Value" Tel. 2107

BUFFALO

Lonesome Hollow Anthracite

the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free
10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c
More Heat Value per Ton
Everyone knows the extra power in High Test Gasoline. There are many brands on the market. But there is only one "HIGH TEST" Coal . . . LONESOME HOLLOW. The better gas costs more; this better coal costs the same. To you who pay the coal bills, this announcement means much.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone: Delaware 3300

WE ARE THE HOME OF Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
NEW Spring Models Arriving Daily
See Them
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Begonia
(Family: Begoniaceæ)

Question: Can you tell me something about the care of begonias?—W. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Answer: This family of plants has been named for M. Begon, formerly a popular French patron of botany. It is largely a family of tropical or subtropical plants growing profusely in the moist regions of South America and India. There are about 350 to 400 species, of which 150 are known and described, with many in cultivation. Innumerable varieties and hybrid forms have been produced.

The flowers are mostly large and showy, in colors of rose, scarlet, white or yellow. The leaves are often large and variegated, with unequal sides. The fruit is a winged capsule with many tiny seeds.

These plants may be easily propagated from cuttings. They will root freely in sandy soil if placed in a warm, moist atmosphere. Pot them singly in small-sized pots, with leaf mold and sand mixed in light loam. Cutting them down moderately and frequently, keeps them bushy and trim. They should be transferred to larger pots as they outgrow the smaller ones.

The summer blooming varieties flower early, the autumn and winter varieties should be kept in a temperature of from 50 to 65 degrees. If they become pot-bound a bit of weak manure should be added. Following the period of flowering, the amount of water should be materially decreased and in winter care should be taken to provide them with a moderately dry place secure from frost.

Question: Will you tell us something about the American goldfinch? Does it change its golden feathers for the dull gray of the English sparrow during the winter, adopting chatter habits—because it is a far-off cousin? This is what I have been told, and I should like to know the truth.—S. L. E., Oshkosh, Wis.

Answer: In the summer almost everyone calls the American goldfinch the wild canary, because of its golden color and mellow notes, but in winter its head becomes yellow-olive, the back is drab with a reddish tinge, the under parts are a soiled brownish white. Only the shoulders and throat remain yellow.

Though many of these merry birds spend the winter in the northern states—the rest arriving early in the spring—they spend the early months in song and frolic, not building their nests until late July. As already described in a previous article, their call notes are similar to those of a canary, and in August and September a plaintive note may be heard in the young birds, accounting for the Latin specific name of *Astragalinus tristis*, meaning the "sad" goldfinch. Though the winter color and song may be more somber than the summer shade, one can usually tell the English sparrow from the goldfinch with little difficulty. Both are members of the finch family, but this bird is about an inch smaller than the sparrow.

Brevities

Nashville Banner: Incidentally, it was splitting rails and not hairs that got Lincoln started on the way to the White House.

Boston Herald: A chain of restaurants has announced larger pieces of pie. All we need now is somebody to promise a bigger turnover for business men.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Persia is having the most severe winter in its modern history, but there is no indication that the rugs are to be made into overcoats.

In Lighter Vein

Waive the Hearing

Dialogue reported from Dallas, Texas, to the *Manchester Guardian*, as the result of the appearance in court of a Negro charged with being in illegal possession of goods:

Q.—"What do you plead?"

A.—"Ah pleads guilty and waives the hearing."

Q.—"What do you mean, waive the hearing?"

A.—"Ah means Ah don't want to hear no mo' about it!"—*Christian Leader.*

Following His Bent

"What profession is your boy going to select?"

"I'm going to educate him to be a lawyer," replied the farmer. "He's naturally argumentative an' bent on gettin' mixed up with other people's troubles, an' he might jest as well get paid for his time."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Her License!

A little city boy was visiting his country cousin.

"What do you know about cows?" quizzed the country lad. "You don't even know if that's a Jersey cow."

"I don't know from here, 'cause I can't see its license."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

A Popular Gift

"I have many different varieties of candlesticks that I would like to sell you," said the door-to-door salesman.

"Humph, are you sure you acquired them properly?"

"You may judge for yourself, madam. I was married last week."

Passing Show

"Good morning, I should like to pay my income tax."

"Well, you're the first."

"Surely not the first to pay."

"No, to say you'd like to."

A Quotation for Today

TO RULE anger is well, to prevent is better.

—GEORGE ELIOT

Worth Knowing

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'A Weaver of Dreams'

Boulder, Colo.

TODAY, Rebecca Golding, called by her friends "a weaver of dreams," works at her looms in Boulder with a song in her heart; her glowing pigments pendant from the rafters, brimming beautiful Indian baskets—awaiting her magic touch.

But there were no looms, there was no song . . . no color. . . not so long ago.

"When I was left alone," says Mrs. Gooding, "to all appearances, facing the last turn in the road, my ordered life of years seemed to crumble about me like a house of dreams. What could I do? I must do something — necessity would not wait!

"One restless day I remembered Grandmother's Danish loom—stored long since in the attic. Weaving had always seemed interesting to me, but I had never followed the fancy. Now, I brought the loom down and began to study it.

"Soon, with growing interest and delight, I was actually making rag rugs—and selling them! Later, when I had saved for many months, I bought a more complex loom and set myself to master its intricate workings—by means of a pattern already on it.

"More and more I forgot myself. More and more I felt myself the artist — a creator of beauty. And presently I awoke to the realization that, again, I was playing my part in the scheme of things.

"Now, besides conducting in my own home during the summer a gift shop stocked with the lovely things I make in extra hours, I travel for the State Blind Commission and direct weaving centers in a number of towns. What a joy it is to awaken sight in sensitive, eager fingers and set new patterns for other weavers of dreams!"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Elias (W. H. H., who says he has been pronouncing this New Testament version of Elijah as *E-le'-as* because under "Elijah" in Webster's he found "Elias" listed with a long *e*)—"Elias" in English is sounded *E-li'-as* with *i* as in ice, *e* as in descend, *a* as in account. Under "Elijah" there are listed a number of pronunciations of the name as it is rendered in other languages, among them this: "G. & D. Elias *(A-le'-as)*." The G. & D. signify "German and Dutch."

Note that the German and Dutch form of the name calls for first *a* as in ace, second as in arm.

Appear, acknowledge (Miss F. L. P., who suggests a caution against sounding these words *uh-peer'* and *egg-nol'-ej*)—The first is properly *a-peer'* (*a* as in account, *ee* as in feet). See to it above all that the long *e* is clearly sounded in this word and others such as ear, fear, hear, clear, dear, near, etc. Avoid *a-pihr', ihr, fihr, hihr, clihr, dihr, nihr.* The long *e*, to be sure, has a tendency on being held to vanish into the short *i;* but it certainly should not start out with the short sound.

The second is preferably *ak-nol'-ej* (all vowels short).

Filet (Miss S. K. H.)—Thus spelled the word takes the original French pronunciation, *fe-leh'* with secondary stress on first syllable; first *e* long, second short. The popular English form is "fillet," pronounced *fil'-et* with both vowels short.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

An Old American Custom

"I am amazed to see that almost every shop in America has a place to eat."—*Countess Margit Bethlen.*

Up to Them!

"Colleges today attempt to offer students opportunities to secure education rather than to give it."—*John Grier Hibben.*

A Comparison

"There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion."—*Henry J. Bigelow, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery in Harvard University.*

Wealth Doesn't Buy Appreciation

"Feeling for art has nothing to do with the size of a man's pocketbook."—*Otto H. Kahn.*

A Growing Complaint

"If there is anything I abhor, it's stories about children accomplishing wonders by eating cereal and spinach."—*Annie Moore.*

Did You Know That—

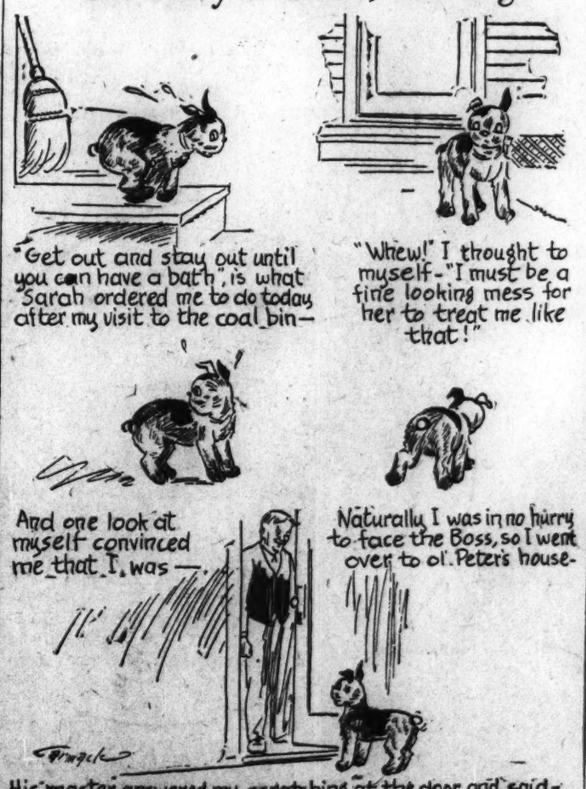
A noiseless electric fan has been invented?

Baltimore, Md., is an independent city not in any county?

Jerusalem, Jericho, Ephesus, Joppa, Macedonia, Cana and Bethlehem are towns of Davie County in North Carolina?

G. F. West, G. S. North, F. A. East and F. L. South are members of the Omaha (Neb.) Chamber of Commerce?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


"Get out and stay out until you can have a bath, is what Sarah ordered me to do today after my visit to the coal bin—
"Whew!" I thought to myself-"I must be a fine looking mess for her to treat me like that!"
And one look at myself convinced me that I was—
Naturally I was in no hurry to face the Boss, so I went over to ol' Peter's house-
His master answered my scratching at the door and said-"Hello! what's happened to you?"-and then invited me to come in-Which shows that some folks are not as particular as others-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Leaky Trial Balloon

BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA once said that in diplomacy manner was equally important with manners. The dictum might well be repeated to the present directors of Japan's foreign policy. The suggestion of a revision of the Nine Power pact of 1922 to exclude Manchuria and to provide for the neutralization of areas surrounding the chief ports of China is singularly inappropriate both as to time and source.

This applies to a trial balloon no less than to an official overture.

Japan's plea since she entered Manchuria has been that she has been taking police measures in self-defense. A coach and four could be driven through either phrase at the best of times. In the present instance they have embraced wide military operations from Harbin all the way down the China coast to Swatow. And under cover of them Japan has succeeded in obliterating a Chinese régime over an area in Manchuria as big as Texas and New Mexico combined.

Few people indeed are left who accept the Japanese words for Japan's present operations. At Geneva, Mr. Naotake Sato's reference to "Chinese aggressions" were greeted with a titter in a place where the amenities are scrupulously observed.

To many folk, Japan is merely bent on proving that a nation may carry on a war, deny that it is a war, and then claim that the very fact of such a denial constitutes a peaceful settlement. Clearly, any move to force a new international deal on China would bring down her self-defense plea like a house of cards. To press the present proposals would not only prove the contention of Japan's critics, but it would also give them ground for saying that the unofficial war is an aggressive war.

Unquestionably, something will have to be done sooner or later to develop a new policy toward China. That distressed country has been buried under such a mountain of notes since the Washington Conference that the facts are scarcely discernible. But it is not the part of Japan to make the move at this juncture. At the moment she is using large reenforcements on Chinese soil near Shanghai, and in the very act is violating the neutrality of the International Settlement and endangering the lives and property of thousands of foreigners who live there. To get out of this mess should now be the first aim of Japan.

Commandeering Resources

ONE of the sayings of the Talmud is to the effect that Israel is like the olive, yielding her best oil only under pressure. What applies to Israel in that respect applies equally well to the whole world, for humankind the world over is much alike in many matters and most alike in what concerns its own welfare. Now that economic disorder and financial stringency have begun to be reckoned in years rather than months, it would seem to be time to turn from theories based on hard material reckoning and to remember spiritual values.

Some words of former President Calvin Coolidge have particular point today, though they were addressed to an assemblage at Wheaton College a few years ago:

> We do not need more material development, we need more spiritual development. We do not need more intellectual power, we need more moral power. We do not need more knowledge, we need more character. We do not need more law, we need more religion. We do not need more of the things that are seen, we need more of the things that are unseen.

It seems quite safe to say that, had that and other similar advice been heeded, the outlook of the nations today would not be so cramped. Had the United States or any other nation impressed upon the world its determination to keep men above machines, to see that markets are governed by morals and to subordinate selfish interests — individual or national—to wider considerations, the stark abyss of materialism and business chaos might have been bridged. But in the enthusiasm of buying and building, and of buttering his own bread, each has waited for the other to apply his ethics first. It is one thing to demand justice from our neighbor; it is a better to demand it for him.

The pinch is great: the world has proved for itself that security lies not in bank balances, tariff barriers and warships, and that independence comes not from a feverish and fearful attempt to attain self-sufficiency. It is to be hoped that the pressure of these lessons is great enough to produce precious oil—the oil of recognition of innate spiritual and moral resources.

Down in South Carolina the other day, Gov. I. C. Blackwood gave some good advice:

> If we, as South Carolinians, . . . will commandeer the resources of thought and power that are at our disposal, submerging other purposes and designs, we can weather the storm and emerge from our apparently overwhelming difficulties a stronger and happier people.

The opportunity is the world's as well as South Carolina's. To wait no longer for our neighbor to do right first, but to take that step ourselves; to stop talking about depression; to refuse to accept it passively, and to take up the business of the world with renewed confidence and hope, this is the way to "commandeer the resources of thought and power that are at our disposal," and this is the way to world-wide prosperity and international comity.

Shorter Shrift for Shorts

THE "last word" on short selling probably will not be spoken soon. But vital issues and conclusions are gradually being crystallized from the controversial fog. The rays of business, economic and editorial opinions are conjoining in a beam which will focus on February 15, when the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives will consider legislation on this subject. And the chances are that they will "do something about it."

All through 1930 and 1931 various interests have attacked the practice of selling short, particularly on the security markets. Inquiries have been instituted and proposals made for curbing the activities of those who sell what they do not have. Defenders have arisen, especially certain financial interests and officials of the New York Stock Exchange. Numerous bills have been introduced in Congress, and senators have voiced emphatic criticism of the operations of "bears."

Since the precipitate decline of stocks in 1929 the public call for restriction of what are considered the abuses of short selling has risen virtually to a clamor. Hundreds of columns of space in newspapers and numerous magazine articles in recent months testify to the widespread interest aroused. The question has attained a magnitude now dignified by a book on the subject issued last week by the research analyst, Mr. J. George Frederick.

The book sums up the gist of the most recent attacks on short selling, which is that the cushioning or stabilizing effect in either direction is a fiction, pure and simple. This is regarded as proved by the bull market culminating in September, 1929, and the ensuing bear market. The "economic" bears, as Mr. Frederick puts it, were microscopically small in number at the peak, and their activity assumed impressive proportions only when, in the middle of 1930, "it became evident that an easy recovery was not to be looked for."

Both Mr. Frederick and Dr. William Trufant Foster—the latter in an article in the Atlantic Monthly for February—take the position that short sellers have not the slightest desire to perform an economic service. They are charged with being actuated merely by a desire for gain and with using any means that will turn normal liquidation into abnormal liquidation.

Whatever the outcome of the investigation, there is one aspect of the question which has not received adequate attention. That is the practice of buying on margins, especially on slender margins. It is largely upon margin trading that the unsound structure of a bull market is built. It is this very vulnerability that offers an opportunity for profitable operations by bear traders. Short selling flourishes in the soil of margin trading. The effectiveness of an attack upon prices would largely be nullified if stocks were owned outright.

A bull market in itself is not necessarily a constructive development. More often than not it violates the laws of orderly, normal growth. So-called operations for the rise based to large extent on borrowed money invite the very evils for which short sellers are blamed. It is all very well to attack the short sale. But critics would do well to regard the converse of that operation. "Bears" would not be possible without "bulls."

Britain's Problem of Tithes

THE recent meeting in London by farmers from Hampshire, Devon, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk and other counties to protest against the English tithe-paying system is only the latest manifestation of a dissatisfaction that goes back through the Middle Ages to Anglo-Saxon days. Tithes were originally a tax of one-tenth of a man's produce or property, generally payable to the ecclesiastical authorities. They have existed in Britain for a very long time, and have never been popular.

As the result of the process of historical development, tithes today are levied only on the agricultural interests. From time to time attempts have been made to reconcile the needs of the tithe-takers and the tithe-payers. In 1836 Sir Robert Peel hoped that he had achieved this end by commuting all tithes from payment in kind to payment in money, but the dispute of centuries continued. In 1925 another alteration, no more satisfactory in its effects, was made, so that tithe payments no longer fluctuate with the variations in the annual yield of grain.

Tithes in Britain amount to about £3,500,000 a year. Roughly, £1,250,000 belong to the ecclesiastical commissioners, charities, colleges and various lay persons. The remaining £2,250,000 are the property of the local clergy of the Church of England. This is a very considerable sum of money, and it is obvious that any radical change in the tithe system would have an important effect upon the finances of the state church.

Yet some change appears to be inevitable. It is well known that British agriculture is not in a flourishing condition. Between 1925 and 1930 more than 1,000,000 acres of arable land in Britain were turned into pasture. Difficulty will be experienced this year, it is said, in finding work for even 80 per cent of the normal complement of agricultural laborers. In these circumstances, the magnitude of the tithe burden upon agriculture may easily be understood.

Moreover, in those areas where it is chiefly felt, the opposition to the present system of tithes is very determined. A distraint sale was held recently in Norfolk on the property of a farmer who refused to pay the tithe charge. The farmers of the surrounding district cooperated to render the sale a fiasco. Cattle and sheep to the value of about £170 realized only £1 9s. 6d. This is only one of many similar cases that have occurred all over the country.

Apparently the farmers chiefly affected by the tithe charge do not object to the tithe as such—only to the fact that in the present condition of agriculture the charge is excessive, amounting in some cases to two-thirds of the value of the produce of the land. A reduction of the charge would satisfy the farmers and leave British agriculture better fitted to tackle the current economic situation. But it is probable that these adjustments would have to be made on a national scale either by the Church of England or by Parliament, for the clergy who are the chief recipients of the tithe are in many cases in no better position to give it up than the farmer is to pay it.

For a Vegetarium

IF IT is right to call a certain plant a vegetable oyster, it might be only fair, contrariwise, to dub a certain fish a swimming pancake. So far as looks go, the odds are easy. The sting ray, as observable at the big new Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, is round and thin and, except for its tail and eyes, rather like a finny flapjack. But whatever the fancied resemblances, the fishes have the better of it. Where there is an aquarium, the city folks can see them—see what they are named, if not in most cases why. But the city has no place where it can view the growing vegetables on parade.

It is easier to inspect a turtle big as a barrel top than to look at a bean patch; easier to watch a lionfish from remote Samoa than to glimpse the pumpkins growing in the field. City youth can tell the difference between a tomato and a persimmon (perhaps), between a cucumber and a pickle (possibly), and between a shoat and a goat (doubtful); but when it comes to the fine points of agriculture, there's hesitation. Whether yon field is in oats or wheat, clover or alfalfa, is a subtlety which may stump the city dweller.

As a school in agriculture, the neighborhood grocery store is handicapped. If the shop clerks had the time to explain the history of everything they put into a paper bag, education, if not the proprietor, would be vastly served. Failing that, possibly some day the philanthropists will start donating agricultural show houses to the cities. They have given the museum, aquarium and planetarium. Will it be next the "vegetarium"?

Clean Streets

MANY years ago, city pavements consisted of stone cobbles or granite setts; today the chief pavement material is sheet asphalt. The stone cobbles were frequently broken and débris fell into the cracks and was hidden. Asphalt is smooth and hard, and upon its surface litter is conspicuous. To keep pace with these changes, street-cleaning facilities should be as advanced as sheet asphalt is an improvement over stone cobbles. But American cities are aware that the important work of city cleaning is neither so progressive nor so efficient as it should be. It has remained for European cities to demonstrate adequate systems of public cleaning.

Last summer, an international conference was held in London so ideas might be exchanged and public cleaning thereby made more efficient. Five hundred persons attended, representing nineteen countries. It was found that, first of all, public coöperation was necessary; secondly, that the cleanest European cities obtained the coöperation either by enforcement of laws, by public education, or by both means.

In Munich and other German cities, for example, the police are responsible for the exemplary cleanliness of the streets, for it is they who watch the people, warn the offenders, and finally tax them if they persist in littering the parks or streets. Manchester, Eng., has a thorough system of public education. Newspapers, adhesive labels attached to bills, book markers, all bear the label, "Don't Litter." Airplanes bearing banners with the admonition in large letters fly over the city. Teachers emphasize it. Children write essays on public cleanliness. And in Paris there are very decorative litter baskets everywhere available, so that the public's coöperation is simplified.

An investigator of European and American methods of street sanitation has presented figures showing the cost per capita of street cleaning. The highest figure abroad was in London, $2.52, as contrasted to New York's per capita cost of $5.56. A popular writer recently declared he found cleaner streets in a little Central American village than in the North American metropolis. Other cities in the United States have their own problems in street cleaning, which some of them have solved with admirable efficiency. As these methods spread, it is not too much to expect that citizens generally will take more care to avoid adding to the task and that American cities, like the best of European municipalities, will enjoy tidier thoroughfares.

Editorial Notes

"Many hands make light work," runs an old saw, and it has remained for Rumford, Maine, to put this into effect. Rumford has given several days' work to the jobless by having its 400 street-light globes scrubbed with soap and water for the first time. A bright idea!

"It is easy to give; it is harder to make giving unnecessary," says Henry Ford, but that actually seems to be the next problem before us. Let's tackle it.

The argument that the United States, with light wines and beer legalized and taxed, could drink its way back to prosperity is impossible to swallow.

With that $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, President Hoover seems to be putting his shoulder to the "cart-wheels."

Halfway to Utopia: In Sweden

By R. H. MARKHAM

Mr. Markham, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's correspondent in the Balkans, has been traveling northward. He has recorded his impressions in a series of articles, of which this is the second.

STOCKHOLM

SWEDEN is the big sister in the Scandinavian family. And she well appreciates the dignity and seriousness that position demands. She is proper, courteous and conventional, ever setting an excellent example. She is of a quiet disposition, speaks in a subdued voice, walks with her shoulders erect, graciously receives you at the front door, and shows you into a parlor perfectly arranged.

The people have set themselves high standards and do not condone the slovenly and improvident. They keep things spick and span, leaving no ragged edges. They have won a place near the head of the procession of human progress and do not apologize for things Swedish. They have no inclination to make excuses for the fact that they are a little nation.

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And, of course, the Swedish nation really is not so little. At any rate there are thirteen smaller peoples in Europe. And the country itself is decidedly large, surpassing in size the State of California and every European country west of Russia, except France, Germany and Spain. If these 173,000 square miles were all inhabited as densely as Belgium, they would contain as many people as there are in the United States instead of 6,000,000. But the northern part of the land is cold and covered with snow during most of the year, and very few people live there. They have all settled in the bottom, like candy in the toe of a Christmas stocking.

The stocking has many holes and is partially unraveled about the edges. The holes are forest-lined lakes of every size and shape; while the ravelings are islands or archipelagos hovering along the west coast and about the chief city, Stockholm, on the east shore. They afford fascinating places for explorations, and during the warmer months many jaunty little boats ply regularly among them.

And indeed doughty boats ply everywhere, even in the interior of Sweden. One line of them runs straight across the country from Stockholm, the capital, to Gothenburg, the chief port, making most of the voyage by way of the lakes, but climbing up to them and down from them by means of a canal 100 years old. It takes these comfortable, sedate little vessels sixty hours to cover a distance the train makes in six hours, but they are patronized by many passengers seeking leisure and an intimate acquaintance with southern Sweden.

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Boats also are one of the most pleasant means of conveyance in Stockholm itself, which is sometimes called "the Venice of the north." However, it does not greatly resemble Venice, for it does not sit out in the sea; in addition, automobiles, street cars and other land vehicles abound in it; trees, parks, gardens and factories dot it profusely and many roads lead out of it to low plains, dense woods and spacious castles. Yet Stockholm is washed by far more streams and waves than most other cities. There are many miles of water front in the midst of it, a large number of bridges, ferries, motorboats which serve as taxicabs, sailor-training ships and seagoing liners. Not a few of the buildings, also, as in Venice, are built on the water's edge, and fine promenades follow winding shores.

Stockholm, which is Sweden in miniature, is solid, prosperous, neat. It preserves old castles, churches and mansions, and builds new edifices beside them. It respects the past and presses toward the future. It emulates the manners of nobles, but is very democratic. The royal castle, sitting in a busy street, is not shut off from the public by iron railings or plumed guards, and a laborer may go through the king's yard on his way to work.

Beautiful bookstores show the excellent workmanship of Swedish publishers. Fashion shops display exquisite and durable fabrics made in Swedish factories. Cut glass, delicate porcelain and silverware, sparkling in profusion in many stores, show the stage of excellence reached by other leading Swedish industries. And many displays of machinery show that Swedish iron products are among the best in the world.

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"Made in Sweden" has come to be an indication of superior workmanship. Technically and mechanically this country is very much advanced and envies no other land. A Swedish-made turbine, used to generate electricity for the state railroads, is said to be the largest in the world.

And Sweden's commercial fleet traverses the globe, placing the nation among the world's chief traders. The country has no colonies, a very small navy, a small army, and no grand place among empires, yet its boats carry its goods on every sea, delivering them to every land that buys and sells. Within the last half century its industry and commerce have forged so rapidly ahead that proportionately they surpass those in western Europe and afford a living to more than half of the inhabitants of the country.

In banking, too, these people have won an important position. More than one state in Europe has borrowed money from Sweden. Roumania, for example, with much greater natural wealth, a large and fertile land, and 17,000,000 inhabitants, has recently secured two loans from Sweden with its 6,000,000 people.

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Swedish achievements are due not so much to nature's bounties as to the industry of the people. Integrity, determination, skill and order have enabled them to utilize to an advanced degree their chief sources of wealth, namely, water power, iron and timber. The people refrain from frustrating one another and so organize their energies as to make all their efforts result in production.

But these material achievements are not the principal ones. They are mere tools enabling the people to attain a higher culture. There are large museums, operas, communal symphony halls, institutions of every sort for the people, protection of the workers, universities, academies, far-famed laboratories, a literature translated into a score of tongues, artists welcomed in all western capitals.

These tall, strong, light-haired, clear-complexioned people, who are quiet, determined, orderly and peaceable, observing conventions and esteeming social gradations, are building up a civilization that might serve as an example for many.

Notes From Jerusalem

Building In Jerusalem

THE high artistic quality of architecture of Jerusalem's new houses, and the "extraordinary changes" since his last visit to Palestine less than two years ago, profoundly impressed Prof. Leslie Patrick Abercrombie, well-known architect and town planner, and professor of civic design at the University of Liverpool. Many of the buildings he found to be above the average of those going up in the big towns in England, and Mr. Abercrombie found in Jerusalem structures a welcome departure from the commonplace and stereotyped. What the city specially needs, he said, is more trees to make up for lack of green and open spaces. If Jerusalem cannot have grass, because of the shortage in the water supply, it nevertheless can have certain types of trees.

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Visitors In Palestine

An ex-Viceroy of India, an Emir, an ex-Khedive, and an Undersecretary of State were among Palestine's year-end visitors. Lord and Lady Reading spent some twelve days seeing the country, and while they were in Jerusalem were the guests at Government House of the High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope. The Emir Abdullah, ruler of Transjordan, was a guest at Government House at the same time. Abbas Hilmi Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, and Sir Philip Sassoon, Undersecretary for Air, were the other distinguished visitors.

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Sorting The Populace

The provisional list of totals of the urban population of Palestine, published by the Superintendent of Census, shows the Jews to be in the majority in Jerusalem, where they number 51,416 out of a total of 90,407. The Christians have yielded second place, which they held in the 1922 census, to the Moslems of Jerusalem, who now number 19,735 as compared with 19,180 Christians. Six towns—Nazareth, Bethlehem, Shafa Amr, Beit Jala, Tel Aviv and Ramallah—have more Christians than Moslems, and Tel Aviv, Tiberias and Jerusalem more Jews than Moslems. With these exceptions, all towns in the country show a clear Moslem majority, in most cases more than the combined numbers of the two other faiths.

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The High Commissioner has appointed a commission to consider proposals made to the Government for the substitution of a new form of tax for the existing land and crops taxes, known respectively as the Werko and the Tithe. Its findings may do something toward substituting a modern form of taxation for the oppressive land tax and the obsolete 10 per cent tax on the cultivator's output.

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Fair to Be Held In April

In addition to providing a complete cross section of the economic life of Palestine and its development during the last decade, the Levant Fair, scheduled to be held in Tel Aviv in April, is expected to contribute in a very substantial degree to the development of economic trade relations between Palestine and the middle East on the one hand and between Europe and the middle East on the other. Palestine is considered peculiarly suitable as a distributing center for surrounding countries and as a commercial meeting ground for manufacturers of the West and importers and merchants of the middle East. The Government of Palestine has extended customs and railway facilities for the fair and granted considerable reductions on fares and freights.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

In Defense of Military Training

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No question is today engaging the attention of the world more than that of world peace. No sane man desires war, and every endeavor to promote the peace of the world is deserving the interest and support of all thinking people.

However, many of the organizations professing to seek the advancement of world peace are taking a course of action which, to say the least, is not the wisest nor the best calculated to advance this cause. No good can accrue to the cause of world peace through the belittling of patriotism or through the preaching of disloyalty. Such conduct on the part of a few pacifist organizations only serves to discredit the whole peace movement.

We must not make the mistake of confusing cause and effect. Armaments are not, in themselves, among the basic causes of war, but are merely among the unhappy results of these causes. The real causes of war are the deep-seated and mutual hates, fears and jealousies of the nations. Remove these hates and fears and the armament question will take care of itself. Fail to remove them and any disarmament program must prove abortive.

A still greater error is made by the pacifists in attacking the national defense program of the United States and in urging the reduction of our military and naval establishments. There is no doubt that some of the overgrown armaments of Europe, especially those in the hands of a despot or of an irresponsible clique of demagogues, constitute a menace to the peace of the world, but to claim that the same is true of the American services is absurd. In the first place, under our Government, the military arm is strictly subject to the civil power, and war can be declared only by the people themselves, in Congress assembled. So far from provoking war, our army and navy are our best possible protection against war. In the second place, our army is already reduced to the irreducible minimum, the smallest military establishment in the world. Under the Treaty of Versailles, the allies left to a disarmed Germany of 60,000,000 people a regular army of 100,000 men. With over 3,000,000 square miles of territory and 137,000,000 population, the United States maintains a regular army of only 100,000 men. If Germany is disarmed, what are we? Any further reduction in our services would result in endangering the safety of our country.

The pacifists are staging particular attacks upon the military training given in our schools and colleges under War Department supervision, claiming that it glorifies carnage and extols the "blood ethics of militarism." Such claims are ridiculous, and are based upon ignorance. I have the honor to be employed in the military instruction of such a unit, and I know that the training gives to American youth a much-needed discipline, a respect for constituted authority, a reverence for law and order, and a wholesome patriotism. These units are rendering a noble service in improving the quality of American citizenship, and the attacks made upon them by irresponsible and ill-informed pacifists are unjust and unfair.

The ideal American attitude upon the whole question of national defense was stated by Ex-President Coolidge as follows: "We want no more war, but we want no weakness that invites imposition. The nation that fails to provide for the national defense is putting in jeopardy the national honor."

RALPH J. POLLARD
Captain, 303d Infantry.

Peekskill, N. Y.